

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

PROBING THE MCKEE'S ROCKS STRIKE

"WHEN men scoop up a pile of powder and then throw fire-brands into it, there is apt to be trouble." Thus the *Chicago Daily Socialist* comments upon the latest outbreak of violence about the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKee's Rocks, Pa., and while some newspapers denounce the physical brutality of the strikers and others the moral brutality of the company, there is no dissent from that grim truism. For the wild night attack upon the works, and the disastrous conflict between riotous strikers and the State constabulary have largely diverted editorial discussion from abstract theories upon the rights and duties of employer and employee to the concrete conditions of violence and bloodshed and the imminent questions, "who is to blame, and what is to be done?"

The importation of strike-breakers under guard and the eviction of families of strikers from company houses during the last three weeks increased the sullen anger of the men and ultimately stirred them to desperate lawlessness. A partly successful attempt to blow up the office-building of the works at night, was followed by the brutal murder of a deputy sheriff, Harry Exler. This led to open fighting between the rioters and the constabulary. Three supposed strike-breakers, at least three strikers, and two troopers were killed outright, and a number were mortally wounded. How many of the rioters were killed or seriously hurt is unknown, but the casualties among them are estimated at from twelve to forty.

That rioting must first of all be put down with a strong hand is the consideration that engrosses the attention of many papers. The *Richmond News-Leader* denounces the rioters as being, "not strikers—anarchists"; the *Chicago Tribune* declares that the order

"Fire to kill," is the "only proper treatment" for mobs guilty of the deeds attributed to the strikers, and the *Brooklyn Eagle* finds in the trouble the lesson that "when strikers insist on shooting, the best thing to do is to shoot back."

Yet the lawless acts of the strikers have not altogether alienated the sympathy even of conservative papers that are not predisposed in favor of employees in labor disputes; for the violence of the laborers is offset by the persistent refusal of the company to entertain proposals for arbitration. The *Chicago Post* recalls that,

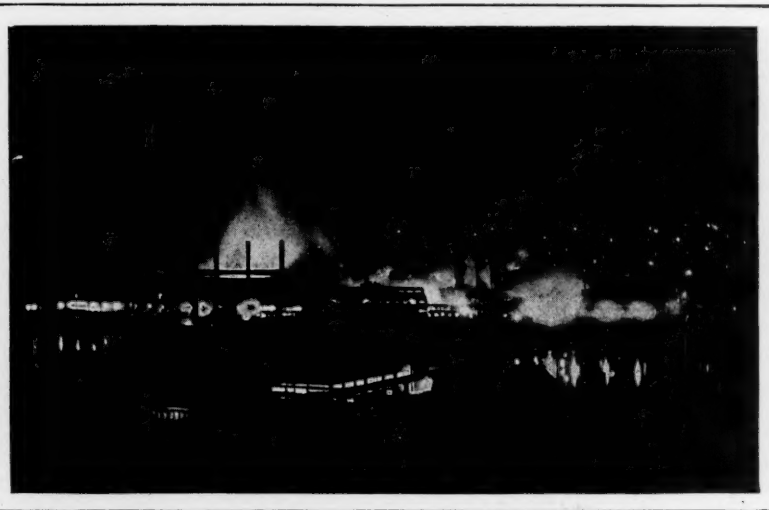
"Hundreds of the men firmly believe that they are being secretly mulcted of part of their wages; alleged instances are on every tongue. But all appeals for a thrashing out of this question the company has declined. There ought to be, even in Pennsylvania, enough public sentiment to force an open issue of this sort into arbitration."

Other papers deplore "The rule of the gun," "Needless bloodshed," and the influence of "Too much Hoff-stot at Schoenville," while the *St. Louis Republic* apportions the responsibility for the trouble, first, to the State for its failure to keep order; second, to "the barons of the steel in-

dustry"; third, to the nation at large for its failure properly to educate, elevate, and care for "these ignorant, unnaturalized foreigners, who can not speak our language," and who are properly "the wards of the United States."

The *Springfield Republican*, reviewing the stated causes of the strike, says:

"A pooling system of wage payment was adopted, which kept the labor cost per car within a fixt charge to the company and which loaded the hazards of lost time and mistakes in construction largely upon the men. They had no means of knowing what was coming to them on pay day. The new system, moreover,



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NIGHT SCENE AT MCKEE'S ROCKS.

The steel works as they appear when running full blast with a force of 1,000 men.

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effected a radical reduction in the pay of most of the men—one employee of seven years' standing receiving less than \$15 for 10½ days of work, where formerly \$30 was paid. Other similar cases are given. And when the men protested they were informed that there was nothing to arbitrate. Altho unorganized, they struck, and the company has still refused to have any dealings with them. Then the rioting began."

Nowadays, *The Republican* continues, employers are expected by society to keep peace with their employees, and failure to do so raises the presumption that they are unfit to be employers:

"They must be able clearly to show the employees at fault in case of resort to strike and conflict to escape the social charge of incompetency. The authorities of Pennsylvania have but one duty now before them, and that is to suppress disorder and violence and interference with the right of other labor to take the place of the strikers. But it evidently remains for the managers of this car-manufacturing company to prove that they are socially competent for the exercise of the industrial power which has come into their hands."

A new element has been introduced into the controversy by the presentation of formal charges of peonage against Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the company, and Samuel C. Cohen, head of the company's employment bureau; for the United States Department of Justice has taken cognizance of the trouble, sending a special agent to investigate conditions at the works. The investigation is of an international character, as the Hungarian Vice-Consul at Pittsburg and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington are behind it.

This prospect of Federal investigation and possible intervention is displeasing to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which declares:

"If there is need of interference by public authority in labor disputes in any of its industries, it is the State's business to provide for it and make any investigation and take any action that may be required. This calling upon the national Government to intervene whenever there is serious local trouble is greatly to be deprecated, and it can only be due to the weakness or neglect of local or State government. States are mainly responsible for the tendency to concentrate power so much in the Federal Government."

But many other papers welcome the prospect of action by the Federal Government, especially in view of known conditions prevailing in the State of Pennsylvania. The investigation has already brought forth the testimony of Albert Vamos, in whose name the charges were brought, that he was induced to come from New

York in ignorance of the situation at the car company's plant, and was detained by violence when he wished to leave. Other strike-breakers have given like testimony. Such statements have led to demands for the fullest investigation. Thus the *Pittsburg Leader* says:

"The probe now in the hands of the Government will not remove the evil. It merely reaches the surface of the troubled waters.

"If the Government, or the State, investigates the cause of the Schoenville strike it will find more tyranny, more oppression, and greater wrongs than those of which the men brought here and placed in the stockades of the Pressed Steel Car Company now complain.

"The Federal agents have begun a good work. It will not be complete until the gates of the Pressed Steel Car Company are thrown open to view and the conditions which caused the strike and resulted in charges of peonage, bloodshed, and suffering are exposed.

"It is only by probing the conditions which prevailed at Schoenville and brought on the strike that a remedy for this trouble can be found. That remedy can be applied to more than Schoenville and by its application other strikes and disturbances will be prevented.

"The Federal Government's probe will do a good work, but it is not going deep enough.

"The probe that brings satisfactory results will go right through the effects of this strike and sink into the cause.

"When the cause of the strike is investigated the remedy can be found."

And the *New York Evening Post*, which usually has little sympathy for strikers, welcomes the Government inquiry, and expresses a wish that the matter may be carried farther by those who are financially interested in the Pressed Steel Car Company. We read:

"Desirable as these inquiries are, what we should like to see would be an investigation of the company's affairs, and its treatment of certain of its employees, by some of the stockholders. We can not believe that the bulk of those who own shares in the company desire to make profits as the Pressed Steel Car Company has been grinding them out at the expense of its laborers since the reopening of the works—provided that printed, and as yet uncontradicted, statements are correct. We do not believe that the stockholders will for a moment affirm President Hoffstot's absolutely unconciliatory attitude, any more than some of them approved the company's policy in suppressing its monthly statements, and withholding all information of its condition after the bad times of 1907 began. In these days when the principle of arbitration is so well established—by law in Canada—the company's attitude of



CAPTURED STRIKERS LED THROUGH THE STREETS OF MCKEE'S ROCKS BY THE STATE CONSTABULARY.

DEPUTY SHERIFF HARRY EXLER WHOSE MURDER STARTED THE FIGHTING.

VICTIMS OF INDUSTRIAL WAR.

stubborn refusal to treat with the strikers inevitably subjects it to the gravest criticism, particularly as there was no issue of unionism or non-unionism."

The reports of peonage at the works, which many papers were at first inclined to discount, has received more countenance in the light of the news that many strike-breakers, their number variously estimated at from 100 to 400, have taken the opportunity to leave the mills, bringing sensational stories of coercion, impure food, unsanitary quarters, and physical violence. It is said that many of these

men will be witnesses in the peonage investigation. According to these workmen there were hardly 200 men at work in the mills.

IMPORTANCE OF MR. HARRIMAN'S HEALTH

"HARRIMAN hysteria" is the caustic epithet the Washington *Post* applies to the remarkable outburst of newspaper conjecture and speculative frenzy that followed the return of Edward H. Harriman, railroad speculator, manipulator, or builder. That Mr. Harriman is not a well man, at least that his three months of medical treatment in Germany have left him weak, however they may have benefited his constitution, is the one point on which all seem to agree; otherwise the reports of the exact state of his health, and guesses or rumors about his plans and future activities differ as widely as possible, and the most exaggerated importance is attached to every reported variation in his condition. The "bear" interests in Wall Street took prompt advantage of adverse rumors to hammer down the prices of Harriman railroad stocks, a fact that is in some quarters looked upon as an explanation of the rumors; for friends of Mr. Harriman have said that while his weight has decreased to less than a hundred pounds under severe medical treatment, his health has decidedly improved.

In a long interview given to the press in general Mr. Harriman is represented as having said among other things:

"I have come home to get well."

"We must take advantage of these unusually prosperous times to develop more quickly. We will build new railroads in Idaho and Oregon, and in other places; I won't tell where."

"The higher dividends in Union and Southern Pacific were not speculative moves, but I propose to cinch their justification."

"New lines may not pay at first, but they



HOME AGAIN.

Edward H. Harriman and his family on the "Kaiser Wilhelm II." at the Hoboken pier.

the way of business on my mind," said Mr. Harriman on his return from Europe, "is the prospect of having to deal with office-holders instead of stockholders. There are more new laws, and they never seem to displace the old ones. For every new law one of the old ones having a similar purpose ought to be repealed, but they never seem to do that."

"It is possible to have too many laws, as Mr. Harriman intimates, but men engaged in operations such as those with which he has been identified should rejoice that they are not often called upon to meet common-law proceedings. Under that inexorable system, nobles, princes, and monarchs had 'dealings with office-holders' which were more troublesome than any that Mr. Harriman has experienced. There were limits beyond which the aggressions of a family, a monopoly, or a class could not go. Even the crown when unworthily worn was held in check.

"Mr. Harriman's stockholders appear to be docile, and office-holders as a class do not appear to have caused him much trouble. If there is a new law anywhere that is giving him anxiety he may be assured that it was aimed at him and his kind and that it was well meant."

Yet there is much tribute to Mr. Harriman's pluck and ability, and even to his usefulness as a developer of railroad systems rather than as a mere exploiter. Thus, we read in the *New York Evening Journal*:

"Harriman is surely a man who has worked for others effectively, while killing himself. He has played a big part in this great period of industrial development. He gets for his share, power, which passes away; money, that he can't use. The country gets railroads, and, what is just as valuable, lessons in railroad-building and railroad management.

"How much Harriman cares for the people, or for the country; how much or how little he cares for private fortune or public glory, no one knows—he doesn't know. No man knows himself, and nearly all men are misjudged.

"Whatever his motives, Harriman is a useful man—a really great man in this industrial day.

"How contemptible beside him seem those flabby millionaires of inherited wealth and



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THE RETURN FROM ELBA.

The Napoleon of Railroads descending the gangway, unaided.

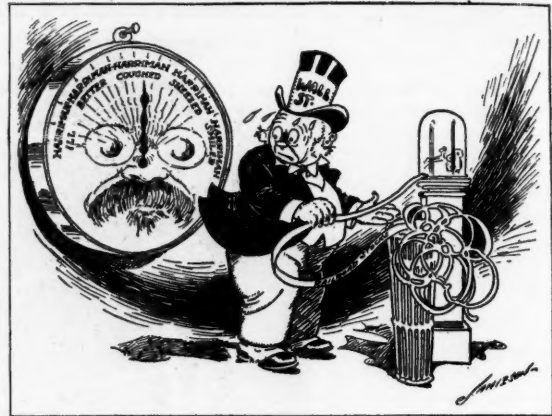
inherited railroads, those pleasure-seeking, horse-racing, divorce-chasing, worthless white rabbits, whose railroads Harriman takes from them one after another!"

Still the *Washington Post*, while classing Mr. Harriman as "one of the most remarkable men who has ever participated in the colossal business affairs of the United States," deprecates the "tendency to exaggerate him as essential to the continuation of the prosperity of 90,000,000 people"; for,

"The country will go on its way of progress and of giant strides in commerce whether Mr. Harriman live or die. The properties with which he is most intimately associated will no doubt be managed with due consideration for those things which will most benefit them financially and conduce to the country's welfare even tho Mr. Harriman be compelled to relinquish his activities or advisory generalship in them."

Meanwhile the magazines have been full of Mr. Harriman's past activities. *Pearson's Magazine*, in an article entitled "The West vs. Harriman," presents a most sinister view of the railroad man's manipulations, chiefly in Utah and California, with the following editorial comment:

"That part of this country lying between Denver and the Pacific Ocean, the section which holds the greatest possibilities for development, is organizing for a great fight against E. H. Harriman. A few years ago it considered Mr. Harriman its benefactor. There is no doubt that his marvelous genius for organization has been the greatest factor in the development of the West up to this time. He took inefficient railroads, 'streaks of rust,' and welded them into the greatest organization of the world. He saw the possibilities of the West and gave to it transportation facilities, without which it could not develop. Now the West says he has stopt its development; that he holds it in the hollow of his hand and figuratively says, 'See me or quit.' The West says it will not see him and will not quit its process of development. Western people come of that fighting sort which gets what it wants."



WALL STREET'S BAROMETER.

—Jamieson in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

In an article of broader scope entitled "Hill Against Harriman," George H. Cushing in *The American Magazine* thus compares the career of the two men whose "ten years' struggle for the railroad supremacy of the West" has made industrial history:

"Hill has worked in the to-morrow of things; Harriman to-day. Hill has won by projecting an idea ahead of him and working up to it; Harriman thinks in present profit and crashes through opposition with the weight of his financial support. Hill's is the success of brain; Harriman's of money and organization. . . .

"These two men divide the West between them; and one, at least, now dreams of undisputed domination. Upon that struggle rest, in greater or less degree,

the destinies of hundreds of cities and of twenty millions or more of American citizens."



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THE THREE GRACES IN WALL STREET.

—Anderson in *Puck*.

RATE REGULATION'S REVERSE

"HOW are the interests of the public jeopardized by allowing a responsible Government commission to do what the railroads are always doing?" This is a question very generally put by the press in criticism of the decision of the United States Circuit Court in Chicago in the so-called Missouri River rate case. By this decision in the suit of certain Western railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission is enjoined from enforcing a lower through rate from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri River.

The Commission had tried to establish a "long-haul" rate from the seaboard to the Missouri, somewhat less than the combined rates from the coast to the Mississippi and the Mississippi to the Missouri; in other words, to create a system of through rates that were a reduction from the sum of local rates. The order directing this rate reduction was issued upon representations of manufacturers and jobbers in the Missouri River region that the seaboard rate of \$1.15 to Minneapolis and St. Paul was a discrimination against them, as the Minnesota cities, by taking advantage of the cheaper water rate of the Mississippi boats, were enabled to undersell them in their own territory on merchandize coming originally from the seaboard. Accordingly the Commission reduced the total rate from the Atlantic to the Missouri from \$1.47 to \$1.38 per hundred pounds. According to jobbers in Chicago, Detroit, and other cities of the Middle West, this order involved a discrimination against them; and the decision of the court nullifying the



ANOTHER TRUNK CASE.

—Minor in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

HIGH FINANCE.

action of the Commission and restoring the higher rate to the Missouri is hailed by them as a commercial victory.

Judge Grosscup and Judge Kohlsatt, of the United States Court, concurred in the view that the Commission had exceeded the powers with which Congress intended to endow it. In his opinion Judge Grosscup said:

"The question raised in its larger aspects is not so much a question between the shippers and the railroads as between the commercial and manufacturing interests of Denver and of the territory east of the Mississippi River on the one side and the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Missouri River cities on the other.

"We are not prepared to say the Commission has not the power to enter upon a plan looking toward a system of rates wherein the rates for longer and shorter hauls will taper downward according to distance, providing such tapering is both comprehensively and symmetrically applied—applied with a design of carrying out what may be the economic fact that, on the whole, it is worth something less a mile to carry freight long distances than shorter distances.

"But it does not follow that power of that character includes power, by the use of differentials, to artificially divide the country into trade zones tributary to given trade and manufacturing centers, the Commission in such cases having, as a result, to predetermine what the trade and manufacturing centers shall be; for such power, vaster than any one body of men has heretofore exercised, tho wisely exerted in specific instances, would be putting into the hands of the Commission the general power of life and death over every trade and manufacturing center in the United States. . . .

"It must be understood, however, that these orders of the Commission are enjoined solely because, in our judgment, they lay upon the commerce and manufacturing of the localities affected, an artificial hand that Congress never intended should be put forth, and therefore are outside the power conferred upon the Commission by Congress; for with the question of a reduction in rate, or a readjustment of rates from which such artificial results have been eliminated, we are not now dealing."

In his dissenting opinion Judge Baker declared that in ordering lower through rates the Commission had done no more than the railroads have always done, citing instances. This view is, as already stated, a favorite one with the newspapers. Thus, the



CHEERING NEWS FROM HOME, OR— "!!! — ??? — ??? — ! — !!!
—Dart in the Denver Times.

New York *Evening Mail* is inclined to disparage the finding of the court that the power the Commission sought to exercise would put into its hands "the general power of life and death over every trade and manufacturing center in the United States," and would be "vaster than any one body of men has ever exercised before." "Just the same," says *The Mail* in answer to this contention,

"it is a power already exercised by the railroads. By means of it, the State of Iowa is prevented from becoming a manufacturing State; the Eastern States are prevented from raising wheat or beef profitably; and this city is put at a perpetual exporting dis-



FROM THE CELEBRATED PORTRAIT (?) BY CONGRESSMAN FOWLER OF NEW JERSEY.

—Cory in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

advantage as compared with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-
port News."

On the other hand, the *Buffalo News* finds that the decision seems to be "the only one that can be sustained in the court of last resort as a matter of business if not of law," and dwells on the hardship that would be inflicted on the railroads by requiring them to go to court every time they felt they had been unjustly treated by a rate-making commission. Further, says *The News*:

"Almost every day brings to the light some new scheme to give to persons an authority that is safe only when held rigidly in the hands of the courts. The persistent struggle to concentrate power in Washington has no more salient feature than this plan to absorb control of the railroads of the Union by means of authority over rates."

As to the broader effect of the court's action the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* says:

"It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn Act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any company."

And the *New York Journal of Commerce* adds:

"It must be admitted that the decision of the United States Court of the Seventh Circuit leaves the limitations on the rate-making power of the Interstate Commerce Commission somewhat nebulous."

But this consideration does not trouble the *Chicago Post*, which rejoices that Chicago business men will not be obliged "to lower prices to meet a nine-cent discrimination in the case of shipments from the Atlantic seaboard to Kansas City and other jobbing points," and intimates that rate-making is not the province of either commissions or railroads, but that "the whole matter should be left for the solution of the great natural economic forces constantly at work upon it."

Together with many other papers the *Philadelphia Inquirer* expects a reversal of the decision in the court of last resort. The reasoning of the judges, says *The Inquirer*, is hardly convincing and the paper seriously doubts whether the Supreme Court will sustain the present judgment.

THE BATTLE OF BENZOATE

OF all the topics relative to pure food discust at the Denver Convention, public interest centers upon the discussion of the wholesomeness of benzoate of soda as a preservative, and upon the decision of the Convention, by a vote of 57 to 42, indorsing its use. This Convention was the annual meeting of the State and National Food and Dairy Departments, and nobody denies that their judgment is impartial and well informed. At the same time the experts who oppose the use of benzoate are still unconvinced, and it is pointed out that a change of only eight votes would have tipped the scale the other way. The resolution adopted indorsed the finding of the Remsen board that the use of benzoate of soda to the extent of four grams a day is not harmful. This is more than any one would get in eating ordinary foods thus preserved.

The more conservative papers touch upon the subject with the caution becoming in laymen when discussing a technical matter, many contenting themselves with voicing a hope that his defeat on an issue with which he has been identified will not bring about Dr. Wiley's resignation.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"That four grams per day of this preservative are not dangerous to the consumer's health, and that benzoate does not disguise any original defect in the materials preserved, may be taken as proved. But whether the Secretary of Agriculture is to permit the use of this preservative in unrestricted amounts, and whether its use is to be indicated by a compulsory label, are matters of administration, upon which the chemists' verdict does not bear. It is to be hoped that Dr. Wiley will persist in his determination not to resign his position, and that he and the Secretary of Agriculture may unite upon some administrative regulations which will guard the health of the consumer without jeopardizing the legitimate use of the preservative in question."

The Springfield *Republican* fears that some canners may not only seek greater liberty in the use of chemical preservatives, but may also press for the discontinuance of the label stating the presence of chemicals. But such a movement could not be allowed to succeed:

"The manufacturers should be satisfied with an official acceptance of benzoate of soda as harmless; to go further and attempt to force it down the throats of everybody through the blinding of eyes to what is being taken—whether foods preserved by artificial or by natural processes—would be not only grossly unfair to the

preservers of foods by natural processes, but would impress the public with the insincerity of the manufacturers themselves in their claims as to the quality of their chemically preserved products."

Yet other papers, like the Philadelphia *North American*, which is exceedingly bitter against Secretary Wilson, make it clear that they will have no benzoate in theirs. The Milwaukee *Free Press*, the Omaha *Daily News*, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* are among those that speak of a secret warfare against the chief chemist, and extol Dr. Wiley as a zealous and faithful servant of his people. They declare, to quote the paper first named, that "the purity and wholesomeness and honesty of the food and drink of the people of the United States can not be too extremely or too zealously guarded."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has given exceptional attention to the proceedings of the Pure Food Congress, points out that the benzoate question is by no means settled, as among the resolutions passed was one requesting the President and the Secretary of Agriculture, "in addition to the investigations already begun under their direction, to institute further studies concerning the use of preservatives and along the broadest lines."

VALUE OF DIRECT PRIMARIES IN DOUBT

AN original turn in the contest over direct primaries in New York State has accentuated the fact that the subject is of national interest; for States where direct primaries have been tried are being visited by a committee of the New York legislature with a view to discovering whether the experiment has been a success, and it appears from dispatches and editorials that the resultant evidence is of the most varied character. The great difficulty in judging results appears to be in determining whether seeming failures indicate defects in individual laws or the impracticability of the system in general.

Perhaps the most quoted utterance in derogation of the plan is that of the Indianapolis *News*, which, as a former advocate, confesses its disappointment over the operation of direct primaries in its home city. Says *The News*:

"Here we brought about the nomination of some good men for county offices a year ago, but we used occasionally to nominate some good men by the old method. To-day we have five candidates for Mayor, not one of whom measures up to the standard



UP AGAINST IT.
—Williams in the Kansas City Journal.



ANOTHER CROP FAILURE.
—May in the Detroit Journal.

HENCE THESE TEARS.



"WHICH SHALL IT BE, WHICH SHALL IT BE? I LOOKED AT BILL, BILL LOOKED AT ME."

—Morris in the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*.



GETTING AWAY WITH IT, TOO.

—McKee in the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

TWO CONSERVATION PROBLEMS.

which it was supposed we should reach under the direct primary. It is admitted on all hands that if the new machinery is retained we shall have to do something to limit expenditures, or else throw them on the public. For as things now are we have in effect two elections, two campaigns, and as a consequence two large outpourings of money. This of course would be a small price to pay if the results were what it was supposed they would be. But they are not, or at least they have not been so far. The good men who it was predicted would 'come out,' do not do so. The necessity of making two campaigns, of contributing to two campaign funds, and of twice submitting to the importunities of the 'heelers,' undoubtedly increases the reluctance of representative citizens to offer themselves."

Similarly the *Baltimore American* testifies that in Baltimore, under a like system,

"The election was a costly one to the city. It necessitated an outlay of approximately \$40,000. As about 14,000, or a little over 12 per cent., of the registered vote was spoiled every vote cast cost the city about \$2.85. . . ."

"The Democrats made the better showing for the reason that they drummed out every office-holder comeatable. As there are 5,000 of these employed by the city alone and quite a number in the State offices, it is not surprising that they should have given a better account of themselves than the Republicans. The Democratic organization also put out a little money to stir up the workers, \$5 being allotted to each precinct."

Yet on the other hand, Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, is quoted as informing the New York Commission that, while before the primary election law of that State went into effect the Republican party of Kansas was controlled by an oligarchy of bosses in the interest of corporations, now, through the operation of the law:

"The power has been taken out of the hands of those few men who formerly dictated the list of candidates and made the platform. It is a requirement for success in seeking public office in Kansas now for a man to prove himself honest and capable and to have something of merit to offer the people. A man to be nominated now must be worth while and offer something for the good of the State, instead of his chief qualification being whether or not he can be handled."

Also, the *Chicago Post* makes merry over the recollection that the New York Commission "which is here looking for weak spots

in the direct primary system does not seem to have received much aid and comfort from the Chicago men who address it." As for these Chicago men, it appears:

"They not only insisted that the system had worked out substantially as its advocates thought, but their tart retorts to the somewhat adverse comments of the New Yorkers had the great merit of being sound as well as witty. Here, for instance, was a fair tit-for-tat:

"In Wisconsin under the direct primary," said Judge Knapp, 'the people elected to the United States Senate, over younger, abler, but poorer men, a millionaire eighty-two years of age. In New York under the old system the legislature the same year elected to the Senate Elihu Root.'

"Well," said Professor Merriam, 'the primary system in Wisconsin gave that State Senator La Follette and the old system in New York gave that State Senator Platt.'

In New York State itself Governor Hughes is making a vigorous personal campaign for direct primaries, in the face of such formidable opposition as that of Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of the State Assembly, who, on his renomination by the Republicans of Livingston County, gave his reasons for his opposition to the Hinman-Green Bill for direct primaries at the last session. In a recent speech Governor Hughes thus explained his advocacy of the principle of direct nominations irrespective of the features of any particular bill:

"What we are really seeking to accomplish is to deprive certain persons not of power which properly belongs to them but of usurped power, by reason of a ready control of machinery. By direct nominations I mean that system by which party candidates for office are chosen by the direct vote of the enrolled party voters. I believe in that system, because it seems to me it conserves best a fundamental principle. The party voters are entitled to say who their representatives shall be, for they constitute the party."

In the recent primary elections of San Francisco, *The Chronicle* of that city finds "much that is encouraging and much that is unfortunate," but apparently the worst features are partly due to the fact that "there is an uncomfortably large element in the city which is reckless and shameless in casting its vote," and this element can hardly be eliminated by the primary law. A peculiarity in the operation of the system is disclosed in the nomination of Francis

J. Heney, the graft prosecutor, for District Attorney. Of Mr. Heney's nomination *The Chronicle* says:

"The contest for the nomination of District Attorney is instructive. Mr. Heney was not an avowed candidate for the office, having announced his intention of running as an independent candidate by petition. He is registered as a Republican. A few days before election, however, there went out a most earnest exhortation to members of all parties to write his name on their ballots, and,



THE BIRD-FANCIER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

as neither the Union Labor nor Democratic parties had candidates for that place, all who voted for any candidate for that nomination were compelled to write in the names. The result is interesting:

	Rep.	Dem.	U. L.
Total vote cast.....	21,926	8,181	6,441
Vote for Heney.....	4,364	2,384	648
Vote for Fickert.....	11,658	2,260	3,186
Total vote of three parties.....	36,548	.....	.....
Total vote for Fickert.....	17,104	.....	.....
Total vote for Heney.....	7,396	.....	.....

"Mr. Heney receives the Democratic nomination by 124 votes. He also has the nomination of the alleged 'Independence League,' in whose name a few deluded electors have registered. Whether his name will go upon the ballot as the candidate of either of these parties can not be known until the Supreme Court has been heard from. The direct primary law has not yet been interpreted."

It is said, however, that Mr. Heney will probably adhere to his original intention of a nomination by petition.

"THE MARATHON IN CLOUDLAND"

ALL purely terrestrial contests have been relegated to the background by what the *Atlanta Journal* quaintly terms, "The Marathon in Cloudland." Each succeeding day of "Aviation Week" at Reims, France, furnished some new marvel to stimulate the imagination. First came the novel spectacle of six men at once flying above the six-mile-course, with beautiful wheeling and turning and evidence of perfect control. Then followed in rapid succession such feats as Bleriot's monoplane flight of six miles at the rate of 46 miles an hour; Louis Paulhan's record of 83¼ miles, in 2 hours, 43 minutes, and 24½ seconds; Hubert Latham's flight, in his Antoinette monoplane, of 96 miles in 2 hours, 18 minutes, 9½ seconds, and Henry Farman's achievement, in his biplane, of an actual flight of over 118 miles, by which he won the world's record and a prize of \$10,000, his official record being about 111 miles in 3 hours.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, likewise distinguished himself by making a speed record of 7 minutes, 53½ seconds for the course, maintaining a speed of nearly 46 miles an hour for 12.42 miles. Through this victory Mr. Curtiss wins a cash prize of \$5,000, the Aero Club of America receives the international cup, and the United States will be the scene of the next contest for the trophy. In the eyes of many American papers, Mr. Curtiss, by his triumph in this and the three-lap speed contest on the final day of the aviation meet, has won the chief laurels for America.

The beauty and wonder of the scene at the Betheny course moves the *New York Evening Mail* to say:

"Above a great plain, upon which are thousands of upward-gazing spectators, from eight to fifteen diverse and fantastic machines, looking like birds, beetles, and dragon flies, or merely resembling box-kites, may be seen wheeling about in the air at the average height of the upper stories of the Flatiron building. Some almost skim the ground; others rise so high that they might look into the windows three-quarters of the way up the Metropolitan tower. They cross and veer like ferryboats on the river, and salute one another with dipping wings. Some come down quickly; others fly around and around while hour follows hour.

"The spectacle is superb; but what of the relative merits of the machines? Who can tell, at this juncture? Superior means of sustaining weight in the air, in one machine, may be counterbalanced in another by a superior motor, or by the skill of a more daring and resourceful pilot.

"But this contest will teach the mechanical world more about flying-machines in a week than has been learned in all the detached experiments up to date. One thing it has already taught the whole world—that man, at last, can fly. It is a thought of bewilderment and joy."

Speculations as to the use of the aeroplane in war still continue, but the practical results at Reims are expected to throw more light on the merits of different forms of flying-machine—monoplane, biplane, or cellular construction. Thus we read in the *Baltimore American*:

"The importance of the Reims races lies in the trying-out of the types. The time has already arrived for the verdict, and qualified judgment must pass upon the respective merits of ships and appliances, so that the world may soon know just what are the best exemplars of the principle of flight. While these various crafts are on festive parade the work of the world is calling for action in the new sphere. In a few years' time the display feature will be subordinated to that of service, and everywhere the aerial passengers will pass in the light of day and with glaring headlights in the dark of the night. The world stands upon the brink of a new and most important epoch of man's advance."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It behooves Cannon to beware "the snare of the Fowler."—*Boston Transcript*.

STRANGE that the Pope and President Eliot should not agree in theology.—*Boston Transcript*.

GOD made the neck, man made the collar, and the devil made the starch.—*Boston Transcript*.

OR, to vary it slightly, Mr. Harriman is coming home from Europe "for the rest."—*Chicago Tribune*.

DISGUISE THROWN OFF.—It is announced that Alfred Austin's new book will be frankly in prose.—*Boston Herald*.

WHATEVER else aviation may accomplish, it seems likely to make more business for the patent lawyers.—*Boston Transcript*.

SUFFRAGE has moved into the Marble House, but it can not win without the women of the tenement.—*New York World*.

AND when Jane Addams is elected President will she make the Hon. Carrie Nation Secretary of War?—*Kansas City Star*.

PERHAPS THAT IS WHY.—How many people who revile Wall Street invest their funds through its machinery?—*Wall Street Journal*.

"Two lives lost, two records made, in opening race," says a headline. And that epitomizes the pace that kills.—*Atlanta Journal*.

CANADA has provided by law an official salary for the chief of the Opposition. In this country, Chataqua and the county fair relieve us from such a burden.—*New York Evening Post*.

OUR LOSS OF NAVAL RANK FORETOLD

THE swiftness and ease with which the United States attained the position of second among the naval Powers of the world is to be paralleled by the swiftness and ease with which the United States is to lose that rank, observes a naval expert in the Paris *Gaulois*. By the close of the year 1912 the world's second naval Power will be Germany, we are told. The calculation can be based upon the number of all big-gun battle-ships, cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, and submarines then in efficient fighting condition and of an age limit to keep them in the fighting-line. The supreme indifference of the American people to the loss of prestige resulting from the lapse of the United States from second to third or fourth rank on the seas—and that within the next few years—is not due, we read, to "degeneration of the national fiber, but to ignorance of the importance of sea-power in the twentieth century." If the masses of the American people understood how important to themselves sea-power is, they would insist upon a retention of their present importance as possessors of a superb fleet. Further:

"What must be remembered chiefly in connection with the decline of the United States as a sea-power is the importance England will gain from that decline. The foreign policy of the United States will more and more tend to play second fiddle to the foreign policy of England. The British Navy will always remain the biggest on the seas—let our German friends build as they may—and while that British Navy overshadows every other, the United States must perforce shelter itself behind the British *Dreadnoughts*. Intellectually America is an English province and in the respect of naval power America seems destined to become an English province likewise. Perhaps the native American lacks the gift for seamanship. The native American, it must be remembered, is nowadays found far inland. The Atlantic coast is inhabited, for the most part, by aliens who stream into New York, Boston, and the coast towns. There they comprize the strength of the machine or corrupt element. For a true American, with Pilgrim or Cavalier blood in his veins, one must go to the Middle West or to the South. Now in the West and in the South the realities of naval power are seldom made living issues to the population. The Southerners never took particularly to the sea. That was the calling of the New Englander. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where the inhabitants of the older stock have made their

homes, never furnish the requisite supply of enthusiasm for the Navy. What the world is likely to see is a slow and steady decline of United States naval power based upon the preaching of the peace party. Perhaps some twenty years hence, America will perceive with a shock that her pretensions are so infinitely greater than her powers on the sea that the Monroe Doctrine itself will not, indeed, be abandoned, but permitted to assume some new aspect. For what Mr. Roosevelt once told his countrymen must never be forgotten—the Monroe Doctrine will last as long as the United States can make it good in the face of a challenge, but it will not last very much longer. The decline of America in naval power shows us where the Monroe Doctrine is going."

This line of reasoning makes the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, organ of the Agrarian Conservatives, wonder if the French press has not taken up the policy attributed to the London press by the same suspicious observer, a policy of inspiring suspicion in the American mind with reference to the growth of the German fleet. It would be the height of folly to infer that America means to recede from her place as the world's second naval power, thinks the German daily. A writer in its columns even insists that the jingo element in this country controls the naval policy approved at Washington. The German fleet, we read, never declines from a required standard of strength, because when a unit reaches a certain age it is automatically replaced by a new ship. In the case of the United States Navy there is no general law fixing the standard of strength. The strength of the American fleet tends to vary on paper, but when every factor is taken into account, the indications are that the United States will retain its place as the world's second naval power. Perhaps the figures for one year in the near future will show that some other fleet has a decided advantage over the American fleet, but that advantage will be temporary. In this view the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) is not disposed to coincide. Germany, it says, has definitely decided to win for herself a position on the high seas next to that of England. England is convinced that the size of the German fleet is more and more a menace to herself. The United States, in the light of the history of the War of 1812, should not allow herself to be placed in a disadvantageous position with respect to her rights as a neutral. If the United States Navy continues to decline relatively to that



THE LITTLE FATHER OF THE PEACE CONGRESS FINDS WONDERFUL PROGRESS BEING MADE.

—Fischietto (Turin).



NICHOLAS II. (to Edward VII.)—"Are you sure that chap hasn't a bomb?"

—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

NEW ANXIETIES FOR NICHOLAS.

of Germany, if, in other words, the German Empire displaces the American Republic as the world's second naval power, so much the worse for the Western hemisphere. In very much the same sense argues the London *Spectator*, which insists again and again that when the "inevitable struggle" comes between Germany and England, the interests of the United States will suffer severely unless the American fleet be prepared.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUNNING FOR OFFICE IN MEXICO

EUROPE has followed with far more interest than has the United States the rise and progress of the presidential crisis in Mexico. The situation, as European dailies expound it, is more clarified by the light of their comment than it is over here.



GENERAL BERNARDO REYES,

Whose aspiration to the Vice-Presidency is treated as something insurrectionary.

public very soon thereafter. These circumstances have excited, as has been noted, keen interest in Europe, which is heavily interested in Mexican securities.

Be the effect of the crisis in Mexico upon public opinion here what it may, those European dailies which in the past have pronounced Porfirio Diaz the regenerator of his country continue to behold in him the patriot and statesman. It will require much more, as the *Indépendance Belge*, of Brussels, observes, than the partial and partizan statements of the embittered office-seeker to persuade Europe that Mexico is a land of peonage and slavery. Moreover, as the *Berlin Post* adds, it is inconceivable that the whole world could be imposed upon by a system of deception so elaborate as to screen one vast nation from observation. In the words of the *Paris Débats*:

"There is in every land to-day an element of proletarian discontent. In fairness to the rule of modern Mexico we must recollect what the extreme Socialist says of the present Government of Germany, of the present Government of this country, and of the present Government of even the United States. It is but a normal condition when popular discontent finds expression in denunciation of the official system. Perhaps there have been miscarriages of justice, but they can be corrected. It is not evident that the Diaz system has been a tyranny.

"Naturally, the sympathies of Europeans will incline toward

Diaz. He has made the nation solvent. He has met the obligations of the treasury."

This is the point of view from which all comment is made. French dailies agree that if Castro had been like Diaz, inclined to meet his financial obligations, there need never have been any revolution in Venezuela. As for English dailies, they seem as yet inclined to reiterate those glowing eulogies of Diaz which they have been repeating for years. The London *Times* notes that one of the greatest of the evils by which the Mexico of former days was afflicted was the claim of large classes to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals and to extend this exemption not only to the members of their families but even to their servants and other dependents:

"The first attempt to remedy the abuses hence arising was, indeed, made by President Juarez; but it was not until Gen. Porfirio Diaz became firmly seated that anything like equality before the law, and the security which such equality alone affords, could be said to be really established in the country. He has worked steadily for the repression of disorder, for the encouragement of industry, and for the establishment of the national finances upon a firm and orderly basis; and in these endeavors he is said to have been seconded, in a surprising and unexpected degree, by the awakening energies of a people newly released from misgovernment and oppression."

El Imparcial, of Mexico City, which invariably reflects the opinion of those official elements to which law and orderly administration are more important than popular opinion, speaks of General Reyes and his followers as revolutionaries. It remarks:

"In opposition to the program of the Reyist agitators are the interests of society which can not exist if forever in the throes of action and reaction.

"Such sudden transitions from one condition of things to another are not only in open conflict with the interest of society but are destructive of it. Such transitions were the characteristics of the revolutionary past, and they brought us to within an ace of losing our nationality. For this reason, we have called the Reyists revolutionists, and they really are.

"What else but a revolutionary formula is a promise of the violent elimination of persons who have most made their mark in the Administration during the last thirty years? What but preachers of revolution are the men who work on the multitude by promising them that their turn shall come, who hold out to them as a bait the recovery of the gold 'filched from the many,' according to the expression of an orator in a speech made at Torreón, a speech which sufficiently depicts his moral physiognomy?

"It has been often said that if the policy of General Diaz saved society, it was because it attracted all national elements to the realization of a grand national work. It did not address its invitation to one or two parties but to all Mexicans regardless of opinions and affiliations. The great triumph of the Liberal party is due to the fact that it disassociated itself from the Jacobin persecutor to become a Liberalism of concord which has united all Mexicans in the accomplishment of that fundamental necessity of a nation—existence.

"This is what the Reyist revolutionists do not know or pretend not to know."



RAMON CORRAL,

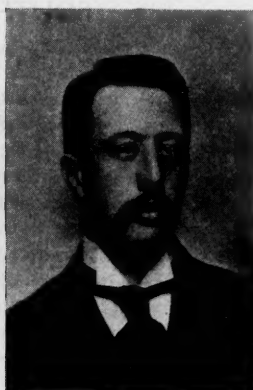
The Diaz candidate for Vice-President of Mexico. It is a hardy man who dares oppose him.



Photograph by Russell & Sons, London.

1,358,600 ACRES

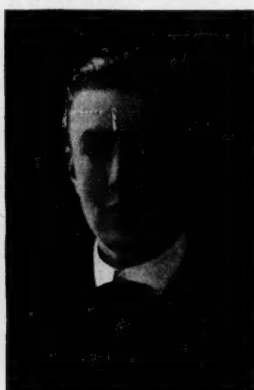
Are owned by the Duke of Sutherland who, as a peer, has a vote on the budget in the House of Lords.



Photograph by Bassano, London.

186,000 ACRES

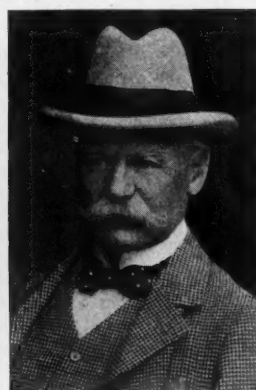
Comprise the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, who is conspicuous in the discussion on the right of the Lords to reject the budget.



Photograph by Russell & Sons, London.

30,600 ACRES

Belong to the Duke of Westminster (600 acres in the heart of London) whose revenues are a source of debate in connection with the bill.



Photograph by Russell & Sons, London.

286,500 ACRES

Are yielding rental to the Duke of Richmond who is not actively interesting himself in the matter of the budget.

THE BITTER CRY OF THE LANDLORDS

WHAT is described in the *Yorkshire Post* as the fiercest political fight England has seen since the introduction of the first Home-Rule Bill is now on. The landlords, who have bossed England for centuries, are being hard hit in the new taxation scheme, and they are raising an outcry that makes Mrs. Browning's "Bitter Cry of the Children" seem like a feeble wail in comparison. Many writers have described England as the landlords' paradise. About 2,500 of them own half the land. Now it is proposed to take by taxation part of the increased value of these lands not due to any exertion of the landlord, but to the increasing growth and wealth of the country—in other words, the "unearned increment." The owners of land and nearly all classes of persons who have to deal in land as such—corporations having large investments in highly developed land, insurance companies, exploiters of estates and "garden cities," builders, auctioneers, surveyors, appraisers, solicitors, and conveyancers—are on one side in the contest. On the other are the so-called socialistic and radical supporters of the Ministry. The Prime Minister and his ally,

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stand foremost among the champions of the land-tax scheme.

The claim of the Asquith Government, as it finds expression in the *Manchester Guardian*, among others, is that by the "increment" tax and the "reversion" duty, the treasury takes for the revenue a portion of a form of wealth which is "unearned" by its owner and has a special ability to bear a tax. Further, the "undeveloped land tax" takes a share of a growing value, similarly unearned, which at present escapes all taxation and "has the important incidental result of stimulating the owner to put his land without delay to its most socially advantageous use."

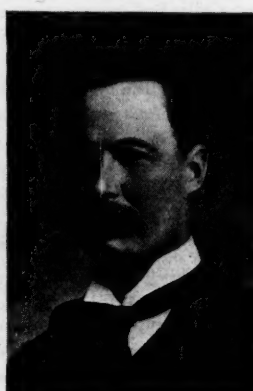
Those opponents of these land-tax schemes who find their champions in London organs like *The Spectator*, *The Morning Post*, and even *The Daily Mail*, deny that a large part of the growth of land values in or near towns is unearned or "created socially." They deny the validity of distinguishing such land values from other forms of wealth. "Why," to quote one statement of their side of the case, "should you tax one form of investment and let others alone? A invests his savings in land, B in railways or industrial stock. Why should you place a burden on



Photograph by London Stereoscopic Co.

183,200 ACRES.

The Duke of Portland is the hero of the famous Druce case which arose out of an attempt to foist an heir upon the duchy.



Photograph by Lafayette, London.

115,000 ACRES.

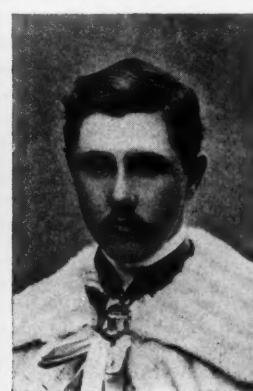
The Duke of Montrose is a Scotch Duke, his title being only two hundred years old, and his estates are not liable to heavy payments under the new bill.



Photograph by Moffett & Co., London.

70,000 ACRES.

The Duke of Manchester is the son of a New York belle and the husband of a Cincinnati beauty. He is famous for his impecuniosity.



Photograph by Russell & Sons, London.

117,000 ACRES.

The Marquis of Bute is the son of the hero of Disraeli's "Lothair" and is said to have inherited all the traits of his romantic father.

BRITISH GRACES.

A which you do not place on B?" Now there would be some force in this objection, concedes the Manchester *Guardian*, if it were proposed to put a special tax upon past increments. Altho "unearned," these have in many instances been sold to persons who have paid for them with their earnings. They have, in fact, been treated as on a par with other forms of property. But this is no reason for not taxing future "increments."

"True, there are other properties and incomes besides those connected with land which acquire 'unearned' increments, due in some instances to the same causes which bring about a rise of land values. A tradesman's business or a professional practise may owe some increase of value to the growing size and prosperity of the town. But any unearned value here is much less certain, and less calculable than that of land; its emergence is checked by competition, while land is always a limited supply; it would be impossible in practise to distinguish it from the earnings of ability or enterprise of the business manager or the professional man; its fluctuations would be too intricate. Land is fixt, its rise of value can be measured, and this rise, allowance being made for expenses of development, can be imputed entirely to social causes. Therefore, admitting that there are other forms of unearned increment, there remains a good reason for singling out land values for special treatment. All taxation is in this sense discriminative; it can not be taken as a reasonable objection against taxing any sort of property or income that you do not similarly and simultaneously tax another sort. If you put a tax on tea, you are not in reason called upon to put a tax on sugar or bicycles. Finally, it must be borne in mind that other 'unearned' incomes do not escape the increased income tax and death duties, tho it is not feasible to value them separately for specific taxation as is the case with land value and liquor licenses.

"It is complained that the higher aggregate burdens of taxation upon land, and in particular the increased death duties, will make the ownership and occupation of large estates so expensive and so inconvenient as to force many of them into the market, to be broken up and sold to smaller men. No large estate, it is urged, can make provision from its annual income against such high estate duties; it will always be forced to part with a slice of its corpus in order to meet the demands of the Exchequer. But every civilized community to-day regards the break-up of great estates as a public gain, and in a country like ours, where about 2,500 persons own half the land, a financial policy which favors and induces the sale of large estates confers a public benefit of the first importance. In a small island with a growing population, a taxing system which checks local monopolies of land-ownership, with all the social tyranny which they imply, which increases the effective supply of land for all purposes, which stimulates its most productive use, and which lowers rents, occupies a foremost place in the policy of social reform."

This line of argument makes no impression at all upon the London *Spectator*, which has just undertaken something very like a personal campaign against the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the ground that he is a demagog whose chief aim is to oppress the landowner by systematic robbery disguised as taxation. The London *Times* goes in for the same fight. "It is certainly a singular proposition," it declares, "that because A has incidentally improved B's property, C should step in and plunder both." Is it a fact, by the way, it asks, that the energy and expenditures of the local taxpayers in a town raise the value of adjacent land?

"Is it not rather the fact that the prosperity of a town attracts new people who at once share and increase its prosperity, and that their new competition raises the price of the land? If the town is not prospering no one wants to come to it, and tho the ratepayers carry on their self-regarding activities as usual, vacant lots on the outskirts are advertised for sale in vain. That several persons simultaneously want land which a year or two earlier no one would buy does not seem a very good reason for penalizing the landowner in an especial manner, as if he were responsible for other people's desires. When more people than usual want to buy horses or pearls or silk or quinin, the price of these things increases. Why not tax the owners as wicked regraters, and again as immoral receivers of increment value which they can not prove to the satisfaction of the commissioners to be directly due to their own labor?"

PROSPECT OF A GREAT WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

NO embarrassment with which European diplomacy has to contend can compare for the time being with the indifference of the United States, laments the Cologne *Zeitung*, to the situation now developing in South America. The Powers on the continent to the south of us are arming themselves, it would appear from what our German contemporary infers, with the purpose of engaging in a bloody conflict. The sources of discord are not only numerous but they seem to grow more acute with the passage of each year. Most fruitful of all the "forest of quarrels" is that which relates to the region of Acre. The world is led to suppose that this territory has been finally disposed of. For the time being part of it is administered by the Power which happens to be strongest within the zone disputed. As a matter of fact, two great South-American Powers are only waiting until their armies are sufficiently well drilled and disciplined to plunge into a struggle for the final disposition of a problem which has occupied their diplomatists for years. Then there is that other burning issue, the Pacific question. The Argentine Republic chafes under the boundary rules which, recently laid down, exclude her from that littoral to which she so fondly looked a generation ago. A well-known diplomatist at The Hague is averred to have predicted that the question of the Pacific has a South-American aspect which the world is too disposed to neglect. That aspect seems to the German organ likely to embroil Argentina and Chile. These reasonings seem plausible to the Paris *Figaro*, which remarks:

"It does not seem to occur to those Ministers of Marine who discuss the possibility of purchasing battle-ships now building for South-American Powers that those Powers may themselves be as desirous of possessing the squadrons they are building as any European nation can be. Before Argentina would care to sell her new battle-ships it would be essential that she feel the pinch of poverty. As a matter of fact, she has a well-lined treasury. It is the same with Brazil. Not long ago the state of public opinion in Chile was a source of alarm to the residents of the Argentine. There seems to have taken place no amelioration of the mutual hostility. Students of South-American affairs need not to be told that Brazil and Argentina are both striving to place their respective armies upon a footing of preparedness which might well be the envy of a European Power. Now it seems that Bolivia has called in German army officers to help her train her recruits. Can there be some urgent source of apprehension in the general mind down in those vast regions which for so long a time have been enjoying repose?"

As the great South-American Powers, Brazil, the Argentine, and Chile, feel themselves strong in an expanding army and navy, they tend, complains the Berlin *Post*, to employ "an irreconcilable diplomacy." It would appear that Italian grievances are not considered with the deference that the Quirinal is entitled to expect. The large number of Italians in the Argentine leads to international issues of some importance. Time was when the Argentine was eager to placate Italy. Now that the South-American Powers are acquiring armies and navies of their own, this diplomacy finds its substitute in an attitude of haughtiness. However this may be, it is a fact that the Roman dailies no longer speak of Argentina with the old cordiality of tone, as may be seen from some remarks in the *Tribuna* recently.

It is becoming more and more the tendency in Europe, notes that leading South-American organ, the Buenos Ayres *Prensa*, to make capital out of the discords of South Americans. "Let that tendency defeat itself through the diplomacy of the South-American Powers chiefly concerned—Chile, Brazil, and Argentina." There is always talk of the strained relations of Rio Janeiro and the sister capitals, adds this South-American journal, but it insists that all recent negotiations have concluded happily and that even the Acre question is in process of final and peaceful solution.—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR BLOND CRIMINALS

THAT the American criminal is more often a blond than a brunette is asserted by Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, of the United States Army, in an article contributed to *The Medical Record* (New York, August 7). Major Woodruff's previous studies of the effect of sunlight on the human organism are well known. He has striven to show that it is injurious, and that blond types, on account of the absence of protective pigment from the skin, are particularly harmed by it. In this latest article, which he entitles "Who Are the Unfit?" he asserts that the blond type is distinctly unfit for a climate markedly different from the northern regions where it originated; and the prevalence of this type in prisons and asylums, which he finds very striking, he regards as confirmatory evidence. Says Dr. Woodruff:

"Previous studies of the nervous and insane have shown that those most out of adjustment to this sunny climate, that is, the blondest, do furnish a higher percentage of cases than they should, or than they do in cloudy places like Scotland. The new studies of criminals and paupers show that there is the same factor at work here too, among the myriad other causes of these unhappy types of human rejects. Similar studies among European criminals have not shown anything of this nature, because the populations are not migrants but are found where they have been for time immemorial. Indeed, in Europe, it has always been customary to think of the criminal type as brunette—burglars, pirates, villains of the drama, and 'black hags.'

"Of course, complexion of itself has nothing to do with criminality, yet there is a reason for the popular tendency to consider the offender class as brunette, and the upper types as lighter. The southern drift of population in Europe has always caused an overlaying of brunette Southern types, by the bigger, blonder Northerner who have been the world's 'brainy races' for so long a time, and who have been the aristocrats and law makers.

"The poor peasant, then, always had an overload of lighter complexion than himself. The lady in the castle was blonder than the peasant woman in the hut. Centuries and perhaps thousands of years of these conditions, have had the effect of creating the curious impression that what is above us is blonder than we and that which is beneath us is darker. Art and literature have been at work crystallizing it in painting and poetry.

"The princess is pictured as a blond, tho many of them are dark brunettes, good fairies and angels are almost always given yellow hair, and even dolls 'made in Germany' are blonds as a rule. The artist paints Christ as a blue-eyed blond, tho such types probably did not exist in Palestine. The same rule is found in ancient times. Homer's gods and men were frequently fair, and Venus is generally blond, tho occasionally given dark eyes. Milton's Eve was a blond. Greek sculptors quite frequently painted light hair on their statues. Havelock Ellis, in one of his works, mentions many illustrations, showing the admiration for blue-eyed blonds, among poets, painters, and esthetic writers, from the Renaissance to modern times, not only in Italy but in Spain, France, and Germany. The same tendency is shown in the mural decorations of public buildings in America.

"The blond being reserved for the ideal in all the virtues, it left the brunette type to represent the lowly and criminal. Mary Magdalene is never a blond, but the Virgin generally is, the thieves on the cross are brunettes, but Christ in their midst is blond—and there is a wealth of illustration in folk-lore, art and literature that dark types are used for the villains."

That there may have been a basis for this at one time, is admitted

by the writer, for, he says, the law-makers were of a separate blond class from the brunette law-breakers. Dr. John Beddoe, the anthropologist, asserts that there is even now a preponderance of dark hair and brown eyes among English criminals. The ancient *earl* or *carl* was blond, but the *churl* was brunette, and the lower classes filled the prisons, then as now. Dr. Woodruff goes on:

"In a visit to Clinton Prison, of New York State, where the worst classes of criminals are confined, and where I expected to see the place full of modern 'black beards,' I was astounded at the large number of blonds—some of them of very light type. It seemed as tho the facts as to the brunetteness of criminals were the reverse of the popular idea on the subject. Through the kindness of the State Superintendent of Prisons, and the prison chaplain, Rev. F. H. Pierce, I was furnished with statistics which confirmed the first impression of the marked blondness of the incorrigible or habitual criminals of this part of the country. . . .

"Taking everything into consideration, it would perhaps be safe to classify them as follows:

Light blond	16
Blonds	116
Light brunettes	107
Dark brunettes	41
Very dark brunettes	6

"If the very dark brunette is classified as 10, and the lightest yellow-haired blond as 1, they would fall into the following classes:

Class.	Number.	
1	0	Light blonds.
2	3	
3	13	
4	17	Blonds.
5	30	
6	69	
7	61	Light brunettes.
8	46	
9	41	Dark brunettes.
10	6	Very dark brunettes.

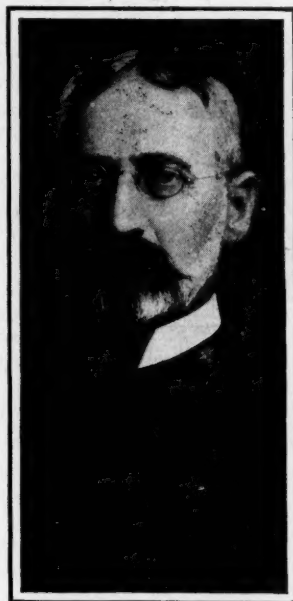
"Thus the two extremes, of very dark brunettes and very light blonds, such as the typical swarthy Italian and the yellow-haired Scandinavian, are in a decided minority, but the medium types tend strongly to blondness.

"There are no reliable statistics by means of which these criminals may be compared with the general population. It is safe to say, nevertheless, that blonds do not constitute anywhere near half of our population, which is notoriously brunette with brown or gray eyes and dark hair in decided preponderance.

"The explanation of this local phenomena is as follows. Criminologists are quite of opinion that there is no criminal type, but that there is an instability of the nervous system or neurasthenia which is the basis of habitual crime. Hence in America we find more nervous instability among the blond types and more of them drift into crime as a result. In many other ways they prove their unfitness for these Southern climates, notably an increased susceptibility to disease—particularly tuberculosis. In Clinton Prison 83 per cent. of the tuberculous criminals are native-born."

The same excess of blonds is found by Dr. Woodruff in Elmira Reformatory, on Blackwell's Island, and in other institutions. Incidentally, he tells us of his conclusion that the thirst for alcohol is merely the expression of a nervous weakness acquired under America's sunny skies, and resulting from excessive stimulation of light as one among a thousand other causes. Some of our practical sociologists would perhaps conclude by declaring that the Government should provide free parasols for the blonds, but Dr. Woodruff makes no such suggestion. He says:

"It is to be hoped that when the new farm colony for vagrants is established, an effort will be made to determine what manner of men they are, so that preventive means may be adopted. At



DR. CHARLES E. WOODRUFF.
Who thinks the evil effect of our climate on blonds is proved by the large number of them found in jails and asylums.

present we have nothing reliable in the way of statistics, beyond some very general observations in some parts of our South, where the 'low white trash,' who are so lacking in energy and neurasthenic, seem to be much more blond than the normal, vigorous population.

"Unfavorable climatic factors then are causing unfitness for survival in the types too far misplaced, and the process differs in no respect whatever from that found in all other species of migrated plants and animals. The unfittest for ultimate survival may be those which we formerly considered the best of our immigrants.



By courtesy of the New York Edison Co.

CHOCOLATE-DIPPING MACHINES.

The 'worst' types from Southern Europe may survive permanently for they are not so greatly out of adjustment, indeed, the climate selection may not differ at all from the ancestral one. They may hold a carnival of murder and crimes of violence, but if they survive in health and are self-supporting, and keep out of the poor-house, they are the fittest for survival and the brainy, brawny, disappearing blond the unfittest. If, on the other hand, the blond finds the causes of the lack of efficiency and higher death-rate and avoids them, he is just as fit for survival, as any one else, and will prove it by surviving. But the present production of paupers, criminals, and nervous wrecks among them will continue as long as the medical profession scouts the idea that we are out of adjustment to this Southern latitude—so vastly different from the cloudy ancestral home in Northwestern Europe—and continues to sing the praises of the sunshine which causes the damage."

SUPERFLUOUS WINDMILL BLADES—"Why is the full circle of a windmill of the modern type filled with blades?" asks *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, August). The writer goes on to explain his query thus:

"The only space not filled is the central eye and such small space as is represented by the angularity of the blades. The consequence of this may be that the wind deflected from the moving blade will be directed against the next following blade, and will hinder the rotation of the mill. With fewer blades the wind would pass away more freely, and it is likely that there would be more power generated per blade, if, indeed, not actually more power from a mill of a given diameter. The efficiency of the surface would probably be better. An ordinary windmill is simply an impulse turbine without guide blades. The wind advances in a parallel flowing stream and strikes upon the sloping surfaces of the sails or blades. These slip away under the lateral pressure of the air, and the air is deflected in the opposite direction, and can only get away between the blades. Such, at least, appears to be the trend of some recent thought on the question, and there is some reason in it. The old Dutch mills had only four, five, or six sails, as a rule. By no means was the full circle covered with sail area."

CANDY BY THE TON

NOWADAYS the only way to make candy at a profit is to turn it out at the rate of several tons an hour—so we are told by Horace C. Baker writing on "Candy-Making on a Large Scale" in *The American Exporter* (New York). In the last few years, Mr. Baker tells us, candy-makers have made a great advance in their output through the elimination of handling. The candy-makers of this country have been operating in small isolated plants, but this is rapidly changing, and now there are many factories that can, with comparative ease, turn out more than 50 tons a day each. This has been accomplished through the installation of modern labor-saving machinery for doing the work by what is known as continuous process. We read:

"The modern candy plant reflects throughout the attempt of the manufacturer to eliminate the handling of both the raw materials and the partly finished product as it passes through its various stages of development. As is well known, the chief constituents of candy are glucose, or corn sirup, and the ordinary refined white sugar. The glucose is installed at the bottom of the factory in large tanks, from which it is pumped to a big receiving-tank at the top of the factory. Close beside it is another large tank, into which the barrels of white sugar are emptied and are reduced to what is known as simple sirup by means of water. From these tanks pipes lead to all the mixing-kettles in the factory. . . .

"On the top floor of the building are situated many of the mixing-kettles. These kettles, which are used for the making of gumwork, marshmallows, creamwork, etc., are hemispherical steam-jacketed copper containers, with a set of paddles on the inside revolving at the rate of about fifty times a minute. Into this the materials are drawn from the pipes just above the kettles, and the heat is turned on, allowing the materials to cook. The kettles have a capacity of about 2,000 pounds each, and a battery of six or seven of them can be attended to by three men. When sufficiently cooked a gate in the bottom of the kettle is opened and the hot mass allowed to flow down a pipe to a vat in the top of the machine for molding the candy. Into a rectangular frame is massed together a quantity of unbleached cornstarch. This is compressed into a fairly solid mass, and on top of it is placed a board with a number of dies.

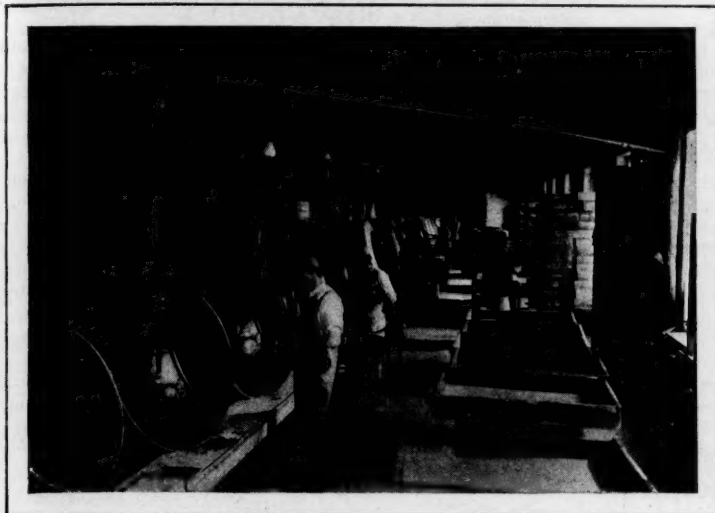


Photograph by Brown Bros., New York.

MAKING SIMPLE SIRUP. Barrels of sugar are used here every hour.

These dies are made of plaster of Paris and are formed in the shape of the candy to be made. This process is very similar to that of the molding of the patterns in sand for the casting of pig iron. There are from thirty to forty patterns to a mold. When the patterns are sufficiently imprest into the cornstarch the mold starts

forward an endless chain into the filling-machine. These molds are fed into the machine continuously. Leading from the vat are a number of small pipes, each terminating in an automatic cut-off. The small gates at the bottom of the pipes allow sufficient of the fluid candy to drip into the molds to fill them, when it is automatically shut off and another mold replaces the filled ones. . . . After drying sufficiently the candy is taken to a machine, which shakes out the mold, leaving the cornstarch and the candy in a



COATING CANDIES BY THE WHOLESALE.

heap. Over this is passed a blast of air, which removes the cornstarch, which allows the candy to drop down into an inclined trough-like receptacle, the bottom of which is a series of brushes."

In the case of what is called "panwork," after the candies are formed they are taken to revolving copper kettles, set at about 30° from the horizontal. The moving kettles keep the candy tumbling about, and from time to time a coating material is thrown against the sides from a brush. This gives the candy its smooth-coated appearance. Caramels and similar candies, after boiling, are run upon large marble slabs, and after cooling are cut into strips and again into squares. Sometimes, after the cutting into strips, these are fed into a machine by which they are automatically cut into the desired blocks or squares. In wrapping caramels and nougat, a machine automatically places the paper around the candy, folds it, and delivers the complete wrapt candy down a small chute upon the packing-table. To quote again:

"In the manufacture of chocolate-covered candies the most interesting process is that of coating the candies. . . . Fluid chocolate is placed in a large vat under the dipping-machine. In this vat there is a rocking-device which keeps the fluid chocolate moving continuously. At the back of the machine are a number of wire screens, each mesh of which is large enough to hold one candy, it being held in position by the wire under the mesh, being bent down to form a slight depression. Into these depressions the candies are sprinkled by hand and the screen placed in the machine. The machine receives the screen, drops it into the vat, where it is agitated sufficiently to give the candy the desired coat of chocolate, after which it automatically rises and is thrown out to the front of the machine, where it is inverted by the operator on a sheet of oil paper. When it is laid on the paper it is slightly agitated by the machinery and the chocolates drop out, the screen returning to the back of the machine. . . ."

"The success of a modern candy factory depends almost wholly on the ability of the candy manufacturer to make, so far as it is possible, a continuous process. Not only is the demand in the United States enormous, but the export business is showing rapid strides from year to year."

ANESTHESIA FROM HAIR-DRESSING

IT would seem to be a far cry from the dressing of the hair to anesthetics. Hair-dressing certainly has little in common with surgery, in spite of their early associations; yet we are told in *The Lancet* (London, July 24) that many of the volatile fluids used in cleaning and dressing the hair have anesthetic properties that may be dangerous to the users. Says the writer:

"In his search for an easily drying wash for the hair the hair-dresser appears to have been unfortunate as to the fluids which he has so far chosen for the purpose. The process involves the use of a preparation which, in the first place, must readily remove or dissolve greasy matters, and, secondly, which must be volatile in order more quickly to leave the hair in a dry state. If we consult, the category of articles which possess the dual property of being grease-removing and volatile we encounter at once such substances as ether, petrol, benzene, chloroform, carbon tetrachlorid, and so forth. In short, choice has to be made between a fluid which is highly inflammable or which is powerfully anesthetic. In some cases the volatile substance is both anesthetic and inflammable and the danger is twofold.

"Some years ago the light volatile hydrocarbons, of which petrol and benzene are familiar examples, were in considerable use in the hair-dressers' shops. Doubtless these are still used, but owing to the number of serious accidents which occurred, chiefly by the vapors of the hydrocarbon getting ignited even by an electric spark generated in the hair itself, or by a flame inadvertently brought near the hair still containing the inflammable fluid, their use became restricted unless very great care was taken to exclude the possibility of ignition.

"A comparatively non-inflammable yet volatile liquid was next tried, and altho this avoided the ignition danger it introduced a new risk, inasmuch as the heavy vapors which carbon tetrachlorid (the substance referred to) gives off are very decidedly anesthetic. In these columns some few years back we recorded a fatal case of anesthesia produced by the use of tetrachlorid as a dry hair-wash, and last week a similar case was reported in which it was shown



By courtesy of the New York Edison Co.

WRAPPING AND PACKING MACHINES.

that the same volatile liquid had been used for dry-cleansing the hair, with the result that the victim, who, it was stated, suffered from a weak heart, died under the anesthetic effects of the vapors. It seems to us that if the use of such washes for cleansing the hair is to be allowed at all, the process should be conducted in the

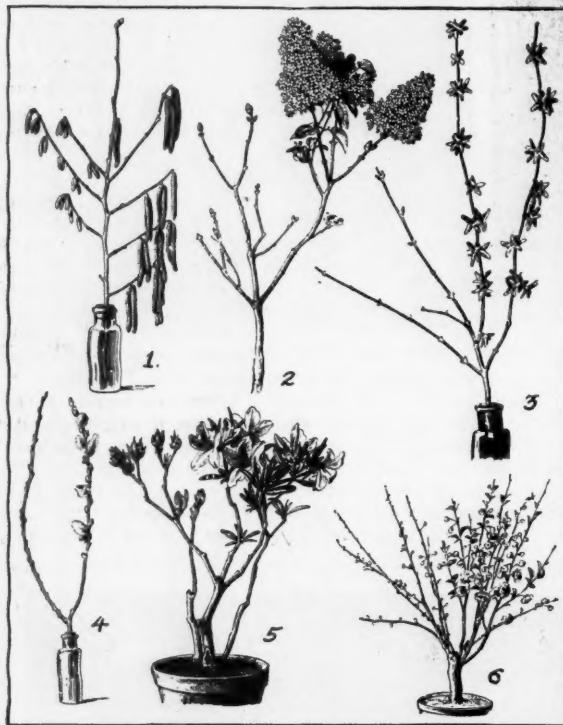
presence of a person who has some expert knowledge of the dangerous properties of the cleanser.

"We doubt whether these dangerous dry hair-washes are necessary at all. Simple soap and water answer the purpose just as well, even with full, long hair, but the water *must be distilled*, and especially the water used for rinsing. A little pure spirit added to the rinsing-water expedites the drying-process and adds nothing by way of danger. A current of dry air completes the operation."

HOT BATHS FOR PLANTS

AN interesting method of forcing plants by the use of hot-water baths is described in *La Nature* (Paris, July 31) by Henri Coupin. The process is much simpler than others now in use and may be employed by any one who has a small greenhouse, no expert treatment being necessary. Says Mr. Coupin:

"Most trees in our countries undergo a period of rest, during



EFFECT OF HOT BATHS IN FORCING GROWTH.

The parts that have been bathed are clearly in advance of the others.

1. hazel; 2. lilac; 3. forsythia; 4. willow; 5. azalea; 6. cherry.

which all growth appears to be suspended. The branches do not enlarge and the buds on them remain as they are. They do not arouse from their torpor until spring, first, because they then find the conditions necessary for their development, and again, because, during the period of rest, chemical changes have taken place in them. These latter are indispensable, because if they did not occur, the trees, even in the most favorable conditions, would not open their buds. For example, place branches that have quite recently dropt their leaves, in a warm greenhouse. They will not bud; but make the same experiment at the end of several months and the buds will appear.

"Thus, in one experiment, branches of cornel, plucked on November 5, budded after 53 days in a hothouse; others, plucked on December 5, required only 25 days; while 10 days were sufficient to cause budding when the branches were plucked on February 5.

"There are several ways of shortening this period of rest, some of which are rather odd. The best known is the process of etherification, which has been so much discusst recently, and which consists in placing the plants to be forced in the vapor of ether or

chloroform for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. When then placed in a hothouse, these branches begin to develop almost immediately.

"A very ingenious botanist, Hans Molisch, professor in the University of Prague, has devised a method of forcing, simpler still and quite as effective. It consists in plunging the branches into warm water during a time that varies with the species. The best method is to employ a reservoir of warm water and to plunge the plants therein, head downward, without moistening the roots, which would injure them. After a certain time, the plants are withdrawn, turned right side up, and placed in a greenhouse, where they develop at once.

"Experience has shown that the duration of the warm bath should be nine to twelve hours at most. The best temperature is 30° to 35° [86° to 95° F.]. . . . That is to say, in the majority of cases, one may simply employ the water available in hothouses, which is just at the proper temperature. The process is thus at the disposal of all gardeners.

"It should be said that the good effects of the hot baths are confined to the parts actually immersed and do not extend to the whole plant. Thus, on the same stem we may see developing only the branches that have been treated with the bath, while the others remain torpid. This is easy to verify with the lilac or the willow.

"If Lobner is to be believed, we may substitute for the water bath one of steam. He has obtained good results by proceeding in this way with the lily of the valley. The thing is not impossible, but the method used by Molisch is more practical.

"How shall we explain the good effect of warm water on branches in a resting state? We are absolutely ignorant of its mechanism, as we are also in the case of etherification. But if we knew everything, science would be no longer amusing!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR MIX-UP WITH A COMET

THAT a comet struck the earth in northern Arizona somewhere between 5,000 and 700 years ago, is considered extremely probable by Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard, who contributes an article on the subject to *Popular Astronomy* (June-July). Calculating first the general chances of such a collision, Professor Pickering estimates that we should expect to be struck by the core of a visible comet once in about 400,000,000 years, and by some portion of the head once in 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 years. Accepting the estimate that animal life has existed on earth for about 100,000,000 years, perhaps as many as fifty collisions must have taken place during that interval, evidently without producing any very serious results. Besides these there are invisible comets with regard to whose frequency we have no accurate knowledge. Some of these are badly disintegrated—mere "star-showers." The locality where Professor Pickering thinks one of the comets may have struck is known as Coon Butte, and is about 70 or 80 miles from the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. He writes:

"In the midst of an open plain there lies a round gently sloping hill 150 feet in height, containing a crater with precipitous walls, three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and 600 feet in depth. The walls are composed of broken fragments of the upper layer of the stratified rocks, and no igneous rocks nor any volcanic formations whatever exist within twelve miles of it. Drill holes sunk within the crater show that at the center, at a depth of only 1,000 feet, the original strata are undisturbed. It is therefore clearly a surface formation, a pseudo crater, and can not owe its existence in any way to volcanic forces.

"This locality has been known for years as the source of the so-called Cañon Diablo meteorites. From ten to fifteen tons of these bodies have been exported for commercial purposes. They are of the nickel-iron variety, and contain no stony matter. Those which have been found since Messrs. Barringer and Tilghman took possession of the property, now some 2,000 in number, were arranged in a crescent, situated concentrically with regard to the crater, and extending to an extreme distance from it of two and a half miles. Recently considerable quantities of so-called 'iron shale' have been found. This consists chiefly of the oxids of iron and nickel. It sometimes occurs in spherical masses several

inches in diameter, and often at the center is a piece of meteoric iron. Its distribution is similar to that of the other irons.

"Beneath the floor of the crater are found enormous deposits of nearly pure silica, in an extraordinarily finely divided state. Altho under a microscope the particles are seen to be sharp and angular, they are so fine as to be invisible under an ordinary lens and to give no feeling of grit when taken between the teeth. Such material can not be produced by ordinary erosion, and can only be due to the shattering of the substance by a sudden blow. Mixt with this silica has been found meteoric material extending to a depth of 900 feet below the level of the original plain. It is therefore evident that the formation of the crater and the deposition of the meteoric material took place at the same time."

The only valid objection to the comet-collision theory, Professor Pickering thinks, is the absence of evidence of high temperature. But the meteors were moving rather slowly, as shown by their comparatively slight penetration. This is the case with many meteors, and is to be explained by the retarding power of their own atmospheres, generated during their swift passage earthward. Professor Pickering goes on to say:

"If merely a coincidence, it is certainly surprising, considering the total extent of the land surface of our globe, that of the world's ten largest meteorites, seven should have fallen within 900 miles of Coon Butte. In the following list each meteorite is followed by its weight in tons and its distance in miles. All are of the nickel-iron class:

LOCALITY	WEIGHT	DISTANCE
Anighita, Cape York, Greenland	38	3000
Bacubirita, Sinaloa, Mexico	20	650
Chupaderos, Chihuahua, Mexico	16	600
Williamette, Clackamas Co., Oregon	16	900
San Gregorio, Chihuahua, Mexico	11	600
Bendigo, Bahia, Brazil	5	—
Cañon Diabolo, Coconino Co., Arizona	4	0
Cranbourne, Melbourne, Australia	4	—
Concepcion, Chihuahua, Mexico	3	650
Rio Florida, Chihuahua, Mexico	3	650

"The civilized nations of those days were all on the other side of the globe, with China in full daylight, and Europe in the early morning hours. We can expect no testimony from them therefore that will be of value, unless indeed we accept the rather indefinite statement quoted by Chambers in his 'Handbook of Astronomy,' 1889, 616, that in some Eastern annals of Cairo it is related that in August, 1029, 'many stars passed with a great noise and brilliant light.' Cairo is about 100° distant from Coon Butte, measured upon a great circle, so that if the radiant was near the zenith in Arizona, meteors might have traversed the sky tangent to the earth's surface at Cairo. If the event described refers to a meteoric shower, as the phrase 'many stars' would seem to imply, it was certainly unique in occurring with 'a great noise.' During the splendid show of Leonids in 1833, one of the most impressive features was said to be the deathlike silence that prevailed. The loud noise would imply that the meteors closely approached the earth's surface where the atmosphere is dense, which would mean that they were moving slowly relatively to the earth. Regarding the date, August, 1029, it is of interest to note that of the ten iron meteorites whose dates of fall are known, two should have fallen upon August 1.

"A fact which should not be overlooked in this connection is that the great Mexican meteorites were considered holy by the Indians, in the time of the Spanish invasion. Indeed, some of them had already been removed from their original resting-places, before the coming of the Spaniards. This would seem to imply a knowledge of their celestial origin, and to furnish an indication of their comparatively recent fall. A similar attention was paid to the palladium of Troy, to the image of Diana at Ephesus, and to the sacred shield of Numa, all of which were said to have fallen from heaven, and were doubtless really meteorites.

"There appear to be neither Mexican nor Indian traditions that the heavens at any time appeared to be on fire with falling stars. There appears to have been no wide-spread catastrophe due to asphyxiating gases, such as might be indicated by scattered human and animal skeletons. Altogether no particular harm seems to have been done by the collision excepting at the immediate point where the great meteorite struck."

THE PASSING OF KHAKI

UNDER this heading the new specifications recently adopted for the cotton uniform of the United States Army are commented on by *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (New York, July 29). The new specifications, we are told, have aroused interest and occasioned comment among army contractors and textile manufacturers, particularly in the section that has to do with the dyeing. Says the paper just named:

"As is well known, the cotton service cloth has heretofore been dyed a yellowish-brown shade, universally known as khaki. The new requirements provide a brown warp and a green filling, producing thereby an olive tone similar to the color of the woollen uniform cloth, and conforming to certain chemical tests as proof of the fastness of the shade. It is these chemical tests which have aroused the comment, because it is generally admitted that a color, to pass these tests, can only be obtained by the use of certain dyestuffs. These dyestuffs are patented and controlled by a large dyestuff house.

"It thus was early seen that if this dyestuff house wished to do so, it could place the monopoly of supplying the Government cloth in the hands of some particular mill it might wish to favor, by asking prohibitive prices from competing mills for its dyes. To obviate this objection, the dyestuff firm has expressed a willingness to put up a large bond to make good its guaranty that all mills would have equal opportunity to buy the dyestuffs on an equal basis.

"As a general proposition, it seems inadvisable for the Government to give any firm a power which requires a bond to determine that it will not be ill used. In this particular case, the wisdom, or the lack of it, of the Quartermaster-General's action will be demonstrated by the time test on the quality of the new cloth. The reason for the change in the specifications for the cloth date back to last year, when the Army Supply Department in the Philippines bought a quantity of British khaki, because it was found that American khaki was too heavy and impervious a fabric for wear in the tropics. On analysis, the British cloth was shown to be a flimsier fabric than the American Government had required, and presumably the color was not so permanent, altho we have seen no statement in this regard, because much of the 'board-like' quality of the American cloth was said to be due to the after-treatment in a silicate of soda bath, which was necessary to meet the Government requirements for fastness."

After specifying the new chemical tests, which include steeping in muriatic acid for ten minutes, treatment with chlorid of lime for an hour, and a successive test with permanganate of potash and bisulfite of soda, the author goes on to say:

"The muriatic test prohibits the use of the old khaki-dyeing process with iron and chrome. The other tests are oxidizing ones, presumed to approximate the effect of long-time exposure to the air. Without presuming to any special knowledge of the previous experiences of the Quartermaster's Department, it seems as if these new tests were more arbitrary than valuable. The steeping in muriatic acid, for example, is certainly not an approximation to any actual service test, but simply a test which certain dyes will resist, and those hitherto in use will not. . . .

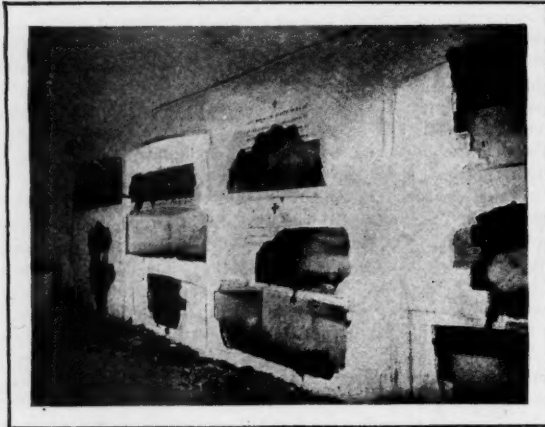
"The Government has given as its reason for this test, which precludes the use of the old iron khaki formula, that it found the iron-dyed fabric to be hard to sew. This is a fault of khaki which has been remedied in other countries, and undoubtedly could be by American manufacturers; and anyway it would be far more scientific to have an actual sewing-test rather than this arbitrary chemical one.

"In regard to the bleaching-tests, they are both lacking in value as regards resistance to oxidizing-agents, because any reducing-action that the bisulfite of soda might have is counteracted by the prior treatment with permanganate. Tropical mud may reasonably be expected to exercise sometimes a reducing action, and the bleaching-tests would be more conclusive if one was a straight reducing-action.

"The wide-spread interest in the whole subject is very good, however, and, as said in the beginning, the tests of time will show the wisdom of the new specifications."

THE ANTICLERICAL PHASE OF THE SPANISH RIOTS

THE most permanently interesting feature of the recent insurrectionary riots in Barcelona, according to the London *Guardian* (Church of England), was their strongly anticlerical character. Altho the widely circulated stories of the wholesale massacre of friars and nuns seem to have been sheer inventions, the fact remains that the rioters first directed their fury against



SEPULCHERS VIOLATED BY THE MOB IN ITS ATTACK ON THE CAPUCHIN NUNNERY, BARCELONA.

The embalmed bodies of dead nuns were paraded and insulted in the streets.

the churches and monastic houses, many of which they sacked and burned. Different sections of the religious press have various explanations to offer in regard to this aspect of the popular uprising. According to the Boston *Congregationalist* and *Christian World*, "this sudden outbreak of fury against the only form of Christianity known to the Barcelona rioters was largely the fruit of long-continued anarchist teaching," and "was the work of comparatively few." It goes on to comment, however, on the significant fact that "the people looked on with indifference" and "even the soldiers at first made no attempt to save the convents." The Louisville *Christian Observer* (Presbyterian) sees in the outbreak evidence that the "Modernist" movement is still bearing fruit in Roman-Catholic communities, and that as a result "the masses are in real revolt against religious tyranny." The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) goes further and says:

"The most convincing argument against Roman domination is that those who know it best are the most eager to escape its thralldom. Italy first, then France, now Spain, and all within a hundred years. The pity of it! An institution designed by God as a refuge for the poor and opprest condemned and contemned by the poor and opprest as a source of their poverty and oppression!"

This draws from the New York *Catholic News* (Roman Catholic) the following protest:

"The truth of the matter concerning the disturbances in Spain is that the attack upon the Church was the work of the Barcelona scum, vile creatures who want no laws and are eager to destroy the Catholic Church because they know so long as that Church exists there will be one powerful force to combat their unholy objects. In pursuance of their plan they destroyed convents and churches, murdered priests and nuns, desecrated the graves of the dead, and made thousands of poor orphan children homeless by burning the institutions that sheltered them. And an American religious paper, this Methodist organ, the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, as much

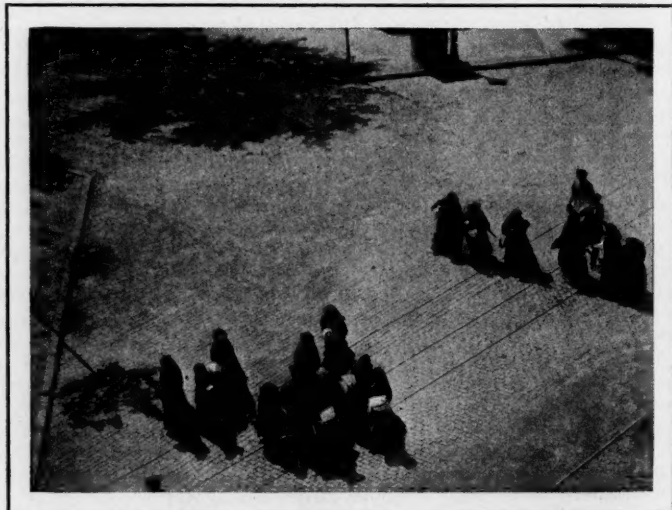
as wishes these monsters good luck in their hellish work! Not a word does it utter in sympathy for the victims of the fury of the Barcelona anarchists. Why? Oh, they're Romanists. That is reason enough.

"In Spain, as in every other land, the Catholic Church is not unpopular with good citizens, but she is hated by all who have renounced religion and who wish to destroy it. It is an absolute untruth to say, as the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* says, that in Spain the Church is 'condemned and contemned by the poor and opprest as a source of their poverty and oppression.' As a matter of fact there is not nearly as much pitiful poverty and degradation in Catholic Spain as in Protestant England. Is it the nation's religion that is responsible in this latter case?"

The situation is analyzed in greater detail by the London *Guardian*, which asserts that the key to the anticlericalism of the Roman-Catholic Spaniards is to be found in a combination of two facts. We read:

"One is that the Church coerces the Government by tacit, if not explicit, threats to launch another Carlist revolt if it offends the ecclesiastical rulers. The second fact is that the real ecclesiastical authorities in Spain are the monastic orders. We do not say the bishops, because the majority of the Spanish Sees are occupied by members of the monastic orders. These orders, in fact, control the Church through the bishops, who do not lose their monastic loyalty when they are seated on their thrones. The Spanish secular clergy very rarely produce a bishop. They are incredibly poor. The poorest living in the Church of England is three or four times as large as the stipend of a Spanish parish priest. . . . To complete the picture we must note that the monastic orders carry on various forms of industry in conditions which enable them to undersell workmen and small tradesmen.

"When these facts are borne in mind it is easy to understand that many Spaniards feel very much as our own ancestors did during the last period of the existence of the monastic orders in England. They have not ceased to be good Churchmen, but none the less they have a bitter jealousy and dislike of the orders. Among the Spaniards who feel in this way there does not, and there can not, fail to be an element of the secular clergy. Hence it is perfectly natural that when a popular outbreak takes place, and is directed against the Government, the friars and the nuns also suffer. They



NUNS DRIVEN FROM THE "CONVENT OF THE CONCEPTION" BEFORE IT WAS BURNED.

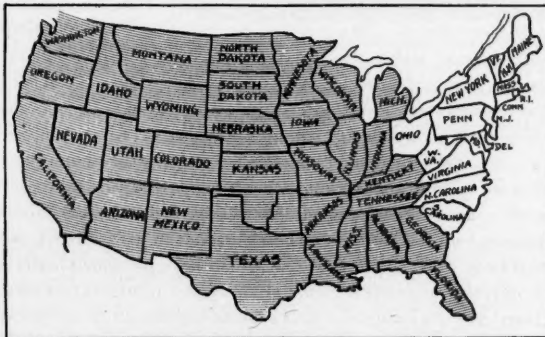
Women in the streets cried after them: "Away with you! No longer will you steal our needle and our broidery; no longer will you prevent by your unfair competition our women from finding employment!"

suffer, not because the people have ceased to believe the common religious creed of the race, but because they are looked upon as parasites who form part of the general oppressive machinery of the administration. No doubt unbelief and religious indifference have spread widely in Spain of late years. But the Spaniard who

is an unbeliever is not therefore necessarily an anticlerical in the sense that he hates and would wish to suppress all parts of the staff of the Church. Workmen of Socialist and Anarchist opinions do, on the contrary, express a manifestly sincere pity for the parish clergy. They say that there will be, and that there ought to be, a strike among the Curas. Their hatred is entirely directed against the monastic orders and the bishops. It has been intensified of late by the discovery that while Spain is poor, and the parish clergy are the poorest of all classes other than the beggars, large sums of money collected by the heads of the Church have been sent abroad for such purposes as the construction of the Roman-Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. The presence of large numbers of exiled French congregations has intensified the general dislike of the monastic orders. The Spaniards do not like foreign friars any better than other foreigners. The storm has blown over for the moment, but the causes which have produced it remain. And it is among the possibilities of the future that we shall see an anticlerical outbreak in many parts of Spain directed against the orders, and aided by the Spanish clergy."

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS

WHILE the denominations are vying with one another in the field of foreign missions the report of the latest Government census of religious bodies reveals the fact that here at home we have an unchurched population which probably outnumbers our church-members in the proportion of about three to two. It makes the further revelation, however, that the proportion of church-members in our population has increased 6.4 per cent in sixteen years. This bulletin, which records the latest of the five official religious censuses which have been made of the United



PROPORTION OF CHURCH MEMBERS IN OUR POPULATION.

If the sheep were divided from the goats and all the members of religious organizations segregated in one part of the country, on the basis of present population, they would fill the States shown in white. The unchurched would fill the other States.

States, discusses the figures for 1906. In that year, we learn, members of religious bodies numbered 32,936,445, or only 39.1 per cent. of our total estimated population. Of these church-members 20,287,742 were Protestants and 12,079,142 were Roman Catholics. A comparison with the figures for 1890 shows that in sixteen years the Roman Catholics in the United States have nearly doubled in number. To be exact, this remarkable increase is put at 93.5 per cent.—"more than twice that of all the Protestant bodies combined."

The numerical rating of our Protestant churches in 1906 shows the Methodists in the lead with a membership of 5,749,838, followed closely by the Baptists with 5,662,234. At the time under discussion the total amount invested in church-buildings in the United States was \$1,257,575,867.

This report, we are told, was compiled by means of correspondence and by the employment of special agents, it being considered counter to the Constitution to inquire into a citizen's religious affiliations in the course of the regular census-taking. This is the fifth census of religious bodies the Government has made, and it

differs from its predecessors in the fact that it has for the first time collected and analyzed the statistics of church-membership on a basis of sex. Thus we learn that 43.1 per cent. of the total number of members reported by the various religious bodies in 1906 were males, as against a female membership of 56.9 per cent. This discrepancy was less marked in the Roman-Catholic churches, in which the males formed 49.3 per cent. In the Protestant bodies as a whole the proportion of men is given as only 39.3 per cent., while among the Christian Scientists it drops to 27.6 per cent.

From the advance abstract of this census we quote as follows:

"The bulletin enters upon an analysis of the 186 denominations making up the grand total for 1906, as against 145 in 1890, an increase of 41. Between 1890 and 1906, 12 denominations ceased to exist, 4 were consolidated with others, and 4 disappeared through changes in classification, leaving 125 denominations reported both in 1890 and 1906.

"The denominations added by division of denominations numbered 13, and 48 other new denominations brought the total new ones up to 61, making 186 the grand total of all denominations reported in 1906. Of the 48 new denominations, 11 are the result of immigration, and most of the remainder, the result of the organization of entirely new cults."

Taking as a unit the local organization—the church or congregation—instead of the individual member, the bulletin gives the following figures for comparison:

"The general order or rank of the principal religious bodies in 1906 with respect to organizations was: Methodists, 64,701 organizations; Baptists, 54,880; Presbyterians, 15,506; Lutherans, 12,703; Roman Catholics, 12,482; Disciples or Christians, 10,942; Protestant Episcopalians, 6,845; Congregationalists, 5,713; United Brethren, 4,304; Evangelical Association, 2,738; Reformed, 2,585; Adventists, 2,551; Jewish congregations, 1,769; Christians (Christian Connection), 1,379; German Evangelical Synod, 1,205; Latter-day Saints, 1,184; Friends, 1,147; and Dunkers, 1,097.

"The Methodist bodies reported 30.5 per cent. of the entire number of organizations, and the Baptist bodies, 25.9 per cent. Thus these two families together embraced considerably more than one-half of the organizations in the United States."

Elsewhere in the report we read:

"The number of church edifices reported was 192,795, an increase since 1890 of 50,308, or 35.3 per cent. This represents approximately 60 new church edifices each week, or 8 each day, for the sixteen-year period."

A JEWISH DEFENSE OF REVIVALS

SO much has been said by psychologists and theologians in disparagement of that form of "conversion" induced by revival meetings that many even in the most evangelical branches of the Christian ministry have inclined to doubt its efficacy. It is therefore with special interest that we encounter in a Jewish paper an earnest defense of revivals and conversions, as the revival method and spirit have been supposed by many to be peculiarly remote from the genius of Judaism. This contribution to the controversy is from the pen of Dr. H. G. Enelow, and appears in his weekly journal, *The Temple* (Louisville). To quote in part:

"Revivals and conversions are part not only of the Christian religion, but of every other true religious or spiritual system. Indeed, the historical student will have no trouble in tracing the Christian custom and teaching back to Jewish origin. Nor is this phase of the religious life anything to be ashamed of, or superfluous, or out of harmony with modern insight or idealism. The true psychologist will admit its high value. Briefly speaking, a revival is an effort to stir up the dormant religious forces of the people. A 'conversion' is an awakening of the soul of the individual, the sudden flickering up of the divine light within it, in its sudden response to the call of God.

"Revival meetings may be bad or good. Conversions may be bad or good. They are bad when they represent a mere momentary excitation of the religious emotions, without the purpose and the endeavor to lead to a permanent improvement of conduct. They are good when they can note the beginning of a better mode of life,

inspired by the heightened feelings of some propitious moment. Such conversions may be occasioned not only by regular revival meetings; they may occur in the most diverse places; they may be engendered by all manner of incidents. A book, a conversation, a sermon, an illness, a sublime scene of nature—any experience that stirs up the depths of the soul—may be the cause of such a conversion, which means the sudden realization of God on the part of the human soul, and response to his call. That such conversions take place daily, we all know. Their worth can not be exaggerated. It is a mistake to deny them. It is foolish to sneer at them.

"The Hebrew word for 'conversion' is 'shuba,' or 'return,' and every student of the Bible and of talmudic theology knows what a part this doctrine has played in Jewish teaching and life. What could be grander and more stirring than the calls to 'return' of that immortal prophet of revival, Ezekiel? What could be finer than the old Jewish teaching that God waits until the very day of his death for the sinner to return? Soulless, mechanical, or hysterical conversions, Judaism deprecates. Such conversions should be discarded and discouraged by every other honest religion. But Judaism has never failed to recognize the spiritual and moral possibilities and the high religious worth of the genuine revival and the sincere conversion."

FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN RELIGION

THE workers for Church union who aver that there is not enough difference between our various denominations to justify separate existence will find their claim supported by a well-known French critic, who has been observing us. The religious

life of the United States seems a colorless plane of sameness to Mr. Emile Faguet. The religious sentiment is unanimous and the sects are without essential difference. Mr. Faguet is led to the latter assertion by the statement of a recent French traveler, Mr. Xavier Torau-Bayle, that the multiplicity of sects found in the United States furnishes a proof of moral health. Mr. Faguet does not stop to quarrel about the question of moral health, but takes exception to the appraisal of the cause. He says, writing in *Les Annales* (Paris):

"In truth, perhaps through ignorance on my part, I have never been struck by this multiplicity of sects. They may be innumerable, but they are all alike. Every religion in the United States must contain certain elements. There must be very little mysticism. They must be practical and reduced almost to moral teachings—and particularly to



EMILE FAGUET.

A French critic who discounts the multiplicity of religious sects in the United States on the ground that they are all alike based on morality rather than on mysticism and are all willing to be judged by results.

moral action. This is imperiously demanded. The American wants no matter what religion to 'contribute to the social and moral betterment of the present day.' In America everything is judged by the result. In one word, as it is said of the French: 'They have twenty political parties, but they are all despotic,' it

may be said of the United States: 'They have three hundred religions, but they are all *pragmatic*.' This is a joke, but never was a joke nearer being a truism.

"One thing is certain, and that is the unanimous, absolutely unanimous religious sentiment among Americans. There are no atheists in the United States. An amusing incident is told in connection with this:

"About a century ago there lived in the United States a man named Girard—a rich French merchant, a man brought up on Diderot, Helvetius, and Holbach, and who was, naturally, a downright anticlerical. He founded a college in Philadelphia on the condition that the pupils should be free from the teachings of all priests—no matter of what denomination. This college exists. The door is absolutely closed to every priest, pastor, or minister. The desire of the testator must be respected. Moreover, there is a chapel in the center of the beautiful college.

"What is this?' says the visitor.

"Exactly what it looks like, a chapel."

"What takes place in it?"

"The same as in every other chapel. Every Sunday religious teaching. There are sermons—the pupils are edified."

"But the will of the testator?"

"Who says the religious instruction is given by a minister? It is given by a layman."

CALVIN'S PATHOLOGY AND THEOLOGY

A PHYSICIAN, writing in the *Chicago Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist), advances the theory that those phases of Calvin's theology which were savage and cruel, and which no longer find favor even among Calvinists, were due to purely physical causes for which the great theologian himself was not responsible. It would be impossible for a modern physician, especially a modern neurologist, declares Dr. I. N. Danforth, to regard these blood-curdling tenets as the product of a healthy mind. And he undertakes to show that "the study of Calvin—great and lofty and pure as he was, and Christlike as he tried to be—is really a study in mental pathology." The more one studies the history of his wonderful but mournful life, says Dr. Danforth, the stronger does the conviction become that healthy mental processes were to him almost impossible, since in addition to his self-imposed extreme asceticism and his excessive intellectual labors, his biographers tell us that "he carried about in his frail and half-starved body a list of diseases that would have furnished material for a professor of clinical medicine through a whole lecture term, and then have left enough for half a dozen modern surgical clinics." According to Dr. Danforth's theory his brain was literally poisoned by the diseases of his body. To quote:

"If it were possible to subject the John Calvin of October 27, 1553—the day that Servetus was burned at the stake—to the refined processes of diagnosis of this present day, what would the findings be? First, he would be sadly wanting in red-blood corpuscles—that is, he would be 'anemic'; not a drop of healthy red blood would or could be sent to his brain, because he *had* no such blood, owing to his unwise abstinence from sufficient nourishing food, and his ascetic and sedentary life. Therefore in place of healthful oxygen-bearing red-blood globules, with their life-giving properties, being sent to his brain, his cerebrum would be under the depressing and toxic influence of carbonic dioxide, which would be positively inhibitory of normal mental processes. Secondly, he was suffering also from chronic septemia, or blood-poisoning, from the presence of septic germs, derived from any one of his diseases which involved tissue destruction or 'necrosis' like 'hemorrhages and hemorrhoids and ulcers,' and so a modern bacteriologist, could he have examined the blood of Calvin, would have found two or three varieties of pathological microbes circulating through his system, forming minute foci of necrosis, and sending swarms of septic germs to the already poisoned brain.

"Thirdly, he was a chronic dyspeptic; in fact, he was in a chronic state of mild starvation, and his nervous and muscular systems were calling loudly and constantly for nourishment. . . . His work was the product of a 'mind diseased,' and he is deserving of sympathy and pity rather than drastic and cruel criticism."

WHY THERE IS A "SLUMP" IN ART

"I HAVE the misfortune to belong to a decaying profession," declares the Hon. John Collier, a popular and successful English painter. Writing in the August *Nineteenth Century* (London), he goes on to say that while more pictures are produced now than ever before in the history of the world, "every year there seem to be fewer people found to buy them." In other words, the painting of pictures remains a delightful occupation, but as a profession it can not be said to be on a sound business basis. Large sums, he admits, are annually spent on pictures, but this demand is almost exclusively for the work of painters no longer living. "The great problem set before the modern artist," asserts Mr. Collier, "is how to divert this golden stream into what he regards as its legitimate channel, *i.e.*, his own pockets." Even now, he says, there is taking shape a gigantic scheme of organization which will include all existing artists' societies and "will band the artistic world together in one last struggle with a hostile press and an indifferent public." Yet in the face of these great preparations Mr. Collier advances his own modest suggestion toward the solution of the problem, this suggestion being simply "that artists should endeavor to paint pictures which the public will want to buy."

Here, it would seem, is an artist who does not think it necessary to wrap himself in the cloak of scorn from the contamination of an unsophisticated public taste. In fact, he goes so far as to express a personal belief that "the taste of the public is not a whit more depraved than the taste of the average modern artist"—and he adds that it is certainly "much less depraved than the taste of the average modern critic." This surprising lack of respect for the views of his brother artists and the critics he explains as follows:

"The fact is that artists and art critics are surfeited with art. There are so many exhibitions—far too many—and they all contain too many works, and we feel bound to see them all—the critics because they have to do so, and the artists because they want to see what the other men are doing.

"Naturally, the poor critics get the most acute indigestion from this Gargantuan feast; wholesome victuals become to them an abomination, nothing but the spiciest and most bizarre morsels will tickle their jaded palates.

"The artists, too, get sick of pictures—they must have novelty to be in any way interested. Some new method of handling their material, some ingenious and extremely inconvenient way of putting on paint, is what chiefly rouses their enthusiasm. . . . It is all very natural, but it does not make for sound judgment."

But the public, Mr. Collier argues, is much less liable to this indigestion, since "it does not frequent exhibitions nearly as much, and it often has the sense to go away when it has had enough of them, so it still retains a certain appetite for plain and wholesome artistic food." But the result is that "an ever-widening gap is thus created between the artists and the public—a gap which the critics only succeed in widening still more by endeavoring to cram down our throats the works of the most extravagant section of the painters." These critics, we read—

"are continually telling the public that the kind of work for which it has a natural liking is too shocking for words, and that what it ought to admire is the stuff from which the natural man turns in loathing. So the poor public, too modest to judge for itself, and too wholesome to swallow the sort of fare recommended by the critics, either turns away from art altogether or else falls back upon the old masters, for whom, at least, it can indulge its taste without being scolded for its philistine propensities. The public wants what the artists will not give it—at least, not those artists whom it finds most belauded in the press."

What the public actually wants in a picture is cataloged by Mr. Collier under some five or six heads. It craves, he says: "beauty—especially human beauty"; "a certain measure of finish" (and in this connection we are reminded that the average buyer's rooms are not very big, thus prohibiting the distance of view which gives effectiveness to coarse brush-work); "detail"; "a certain simple realism"; and a cheerful rather than a depressing subject. He sums up his own arguing as follows:

"The public would buy modern pictures if they were less ugly, less coarsely painted, less weirdly unlike nature, less dismal, and, above all, if they were smaller. It is surely possible to paint pictures which would fulfil these requirements without any sacrifice of artistic con-

science. I should like to urge my brother artists to see how far they can go on the road of concession.

"And I should like to urge all people who care for pictures to have the courage of their likes and dislikes. They are no doubt far from infallible; they may mistake sentimentality for sentiment, prettiness for beauty, smoothness for finish, trickiness for truth to nature, but their errors are not likely to be as vital as those of the poor, bored, and surfeited critics, who have hardly a wholesome taste left—and small blame to them."



JOHN COLLIER IN HIS STUDIO.

"I have the misfortune," he says, "to belong to a decaying profession." But he adds that the modern artist could save the day financially if he would consent to be a little more in sympathy with the public's tastes and requirements.

JEWS CALLED TO PURIFY THE DRAMA

WHETHER the dramatic season of last winter actually surpassed its predecessors in the number of unsavory or grossly suggestive presentations, or whether certain press agents in their excessive zeal merely overshot the mark and aroused a section of the public consciousness which they did not aim at, the fact remains that the press was plunged into a spirited discussion of ways and means of purifying the American stage. New York, which in the theatrical sense is the producing center for the country, was naturally the storm-center of this agitation, reverberations of which are still in the air. It might be supposed that by this time the various allotments of responsibility for the alleged conditions, as well as the list of possible remedies, would have been exhausted. We find, nevertheless, an apparently new suggestion emanating from the pen of Rabbi Alexander Lyons, and promulgated in the pages of a Jewish paper, *The Federation Review* (New York). According to Dr. Lyons, it is the Jews of America who have it in their power to cleanse our stage for us. To quote his own words:

"The rampancy of the immoral on the stage at the present time

and especially in New York, presents rare opportunity for the Jews. We could settle the problem of the purification of the stage if we chose to be true to our principles and tradition. We are chargeable with a large measure of responsibility for the continuance of dramatic conditions which insidiously debase, and are permitted because they entertain. We Jews can alter this. We are large patrons of the theater. As theatrical managers, playwrights, actors, and impresarios, we wield a power difficult to resist in the theatrical world. Let us but agree to be a power for dramatic purity, and the things which now disgust will give way to such as dignify while they delight. . . . There is so much that is good and beautiful and beneficial that pays; why go after the bad, the ugly, the harmful?

"So I call upon the Jewish citizenship of the country, but especially of New York, which is a pace-setter, to awaken to the present opportunity to do a thing for the uplifting of the drama; and let that be our patriotic contribution to the moral assets of the community.

"Let us Jews be true to ourselves, and there will be a theater to work hand in hand with school and church."

The Temple, a Jewish paper published in Louisville, Ky., records its hearty agreement with the view of the matter set forth by Rabbi Lyons, and adds the following comment of its own:

"Being friendly to the theater, and recognizing it as one of the most influential agencies of entertainment and education, we should like to see it freed from the pollution that has engulfed it. The home of the drama ought to be the abode of art, and not a picture gallery of vice, crime, and degeneracy. Theatrical managers have been asserting that they are simply producing what the people demand—which is hardly the whole truth. But, be that as it may, good people ought to withdraw their patronage from playhouses and plays of a questionable character, and as Jews are known to be liberal patrons of the theater, their influence in the right direction would not only bring credit to them as a religious and ethical community, but also mean a boon to dramatic art."



RABBI ALEXANDER LYONS.

He thinks that the Jews of this country have it in their power to purify the American drama.

is no one of whose books so many have been circulated as those of Mr. Irving. Prior to the publication of the edition recently issued by Putnam, the sale had amounted to some hundreds of thousands; and yet of that edition, selling at \$1.25 per volume, it has already amounted to 144,000 volumes. Of 'Uncle Tom,' the sale has amounted to 295,000 copies, partly in one, and partly in two volumes; and the total number of volumes amounts, probably, to about 450,000. . . . Of the sale of Mr. Preston's work's little is certainly known; but it can not, understand, have been less than 160,000 volumes. That of Mr. Bancroft's 'History' has already risen, certainly to 30,000 copies, and I am told it is considerably more; and yet even that is a sale, for such a work, entirely unprecedented.

"Of the works of Hawthorne, Longfellow, Bryant, Willis, Curtis, Sedgwick, Sigourney, and numerous others, the sale is exceedingly great; but, as not even an approximation to the true amount can be offered, I must leave it to you to judge of it by comparison with those of less popular authors above enumerated. In several of these cases, beautifully illustrated editions have been published, of which large numbers have been sold. Of Mr. Longfellow's volume there have been no less than ten editions."

Of the rates paid to successful authors by the magazines of that day Mr. Carey says:

"I have now before me a statement from a single publisher, in which he says that to Messrs. Willis, Longfellow, Bryant, and Alston his price was uniformly \$50 for a poetical article, long or short—and his readers know that they were generally very short; in one case, only fourteen lines. To numerous others it was from \$25 to \$40. In one case he has paid \$25 per page for prose. To Mr. Cooper he paid \$1,800 for a novel, and \$1,000 for a series of naval biographies, the author retaining the

copyright for separate publication; and in such cases, if the work be good, its appearance in the magazine acts as the best of advertisements. To Mr. James he paid \$1,200 for a novel, leaving him also the copyright. For a single number of his journal he has paid to authors \$1,500. The total amount paid for original matter by two magazines—the selling price of which is \$3 per annum—in ten years has exceeded \$130,000, giving an average of \$13,000 per annum. The Messrs. Harper inform me that the expenditure for literary and artistic labor required for their magazine is \$2,000 per month, or \$24,000 a year."

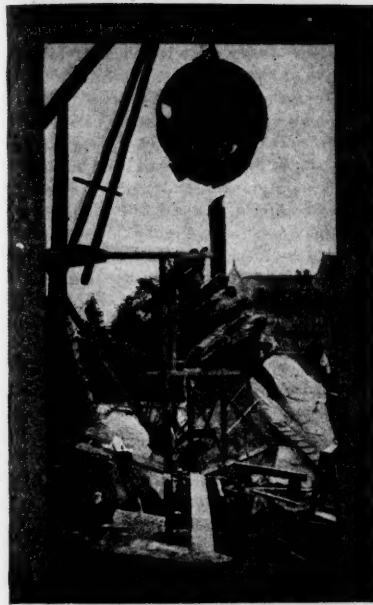
Further information about the sale of American books in America fifty years ago is set forth concisely by Mr. Carey in the following table:

	PRICE PER VOL.	VOLS.
Of the two works of Miss Warner, Queechy, and the Wide, Wide World, the price and sale have been	\$0.88	104,000
Fern Leaves, by Fanny Fern, in six months	1.25	45,000
Reveries of a Bachelor, and other books, by Ik Marvel	1.25	70,000
Alderbrook, by Fanny Forrester, 3 vols. . . . .	.50	33,000
Northrup's Twelve Years a Slave	1.00	20,000
Novels of Mrs. Hentz, in three years . . . . .	.63	93,000
Major Jones's Courtship and Travels . . . . .	.50	31,000
Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals, Washington and his Generals, and other works	1.25	200,000
Stephens's Travels in Egypt and Greece . . . . .	.87	80,000
Stephens's Travels in Yucatan and Central America	2.50	60,000
Kendall's Expedition to Santa Fé	1.25	40,000
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea, 8vo	3.00	15,000
Western Scenes	2.50	14,000
Young's Science of Government	1.00	12,000
Seward's Life of John Quincy Adams	1.00	30,000
Frost's Pictorial History of the World, 3 vols.	2.50	60,000
Sparks's American Biography, 25 vols. . . . .	.75	100,000
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols	2.00	280,000
Griswold's Poets and Prose Writers of America, 3 vols. . . . .	.75	40,000
Aiken's Christian Minstrel, in two years	1.17	10,000
Leslie's Cookery and Receipt Books	1.27	10,000
Buist's Flower-Garden Directory . . . . .	.50	18,000
Cole on Fruit-Trees . . . . .	.50	34,000
Cole on Diseases of Domestic Animals	3.50	9,000
Downing's Landscape Gardening	2.00	6,250
Downing's Cottage Residences	4.00	3,500
Downing's Country Homes	3.00	7,500
Mahan's Civil Engineering	1.00	96,000
Guyot's Lectures on Earth and Man	1.00	6,000
Wood and Bache's Medical Dispensary	5.00	60,000
Dunglison's Medical Writings, in all 10 vols.	2.50	50,000
Webster's Works, 6 vols.	2.00	46,800
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.	3.38	84,000

THE "BEST SELLERS" OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

MORE than half a century ago a Congressional discussion of international copyright moved Mr. Henry C. Carey to compile an exhaustive list of the "best sellers" of that day, together with some extremely interesting statistics relating to the returns of authorship in the middle of the nineteenth century. *The Publishers' Weekly* reprints Mr. Carey's figures with the idea that its readers will welcome the opportunity thus afforded to compare the popular taste reflected in the book trade of 1853 with the same reflection to-day. Even fifty-six years ago the facts led Mr. Carey to claim that "this country presents a market for books of almost every description unparalleled in the world." It is interesting to note that volumes of essays, of poetry, and of travel are among the books which held the foremost place in popular favor two generations ago. The results of Mr. Carey's investigations were first given to the public in 1853 in a volume of "Letters on International Copyright." At that time, it seems, four of Thackeray's books were being sold in the United States to one in England, and the sale of Dickens's works had to be numbered "almost by millions of volumes." We learn, however, that our chief patronage was even then accorded to native productions, which outnumbered the foreign reprints "in the proportion of three to one." To quote Mr. Carey:

"Of all American authors, those of school-books excepted, there



THE WORLD BEING LIFTED INTO PLACE ABOVE AN AIRY CLOUD OF BRONZE WEIGHING THOUSANDS OF POUNDS.

Commenting on these figures *The Publishers' Weekly* says:

"Tho prepared for par-tizan purposes—to defeat the proposed treaty to establish international copy-right—the statistics quoted in Mr. Carey's argument were never seriously questioned by his opponents, and may therefore be accepted as an accurate view of publishing as it existed in 1853.

"Fifty years before that, or, rather, in 1807, Mr. Carey had a different story to tell. American books could then be sold only with difficulty. It was almost sufficient to insure the condemnation of a book to have it known that it was of domestic origin. Mr. Carey then mentioned the case of Major Barker, of Philadelphia, who dramatized 'Marmion.' The manager, Stephen Price, did not venture to produce it as an American work. He went through the farce of having the manuscript carefully packed up as coming from England, plastered over with imitations of English postmarks, and announced it as the work of an English author. As such it succeeded, but the real authorship soon leaking out, the public very soon ceased to find in it the merits that before had been so clearly visible."

It appears, nevertheless, that even earlier than 1807 "elegant editions" of certain American works of fiction—the "Algerine Captive," "Edgar Huntley," and "Arthur Merwyn"—were produced in England and "received far more attention there than at home."

UGLY PRELIMINARIES OF BEAUTY

THE pictures which we publish herewith afford an interesting reminder of the definite mechanical problems which may underly the final illusion produced by a work of art. As the various parts of this monument at Berne in honor of the Universal Postal Union are being assembled and lifted into place we see merely a mass of bronze weighing thousands of pounds where later we will recognize a diaphanous cloud, and other portions seem scarcely less remote in appearance from the things which they will represent. Yet the finished monument which will be unveiled on October 4, with its airy figures encircling a cloud-supported world (as shown in our middle picture), will fittingly symbolize the work of the Universal Postal Union. In *L'Illustration* (Paris) of August 7 this creation of the French sculptor, Mr. De Saint-Marceaux, is thus described:

"The base of the monument—a rock, reflected in a pool of water—is of Châteauneuf

granite from Bourgoins. An idea of the importance of this piece of work is given by the weight of the mass, transported from France to Switzerland. It weighs many tons, and is of an extremely hard stone, variegated, in tones of bright rose, black, and white. Seated in relief against this rock is *La Berna*, the city of Berne, a majestic bronze figure.

"At the summit of the granite rises—composed of two pieces of bronze, one of which does not weigh less than 5,000 pounds—the cloud destined to envelop the base of the terrestrial globe. The globe has recently been fastened to its cloud, and amusing aspects of this operation are revealed by the photographs. A powerful crane, of an antique model, picked up the bronze ball, and after lifting it to the height of a fourth story, let it softly rest upon a pylône of iron, which, altho of frail appearance, is capable of sustaining all the metal parts of the monument, with the exception of *Berna*.

"As to the figures, representing the five parts of the world, if, to raise themselves to the bronze clouds, they have, like the sphere, had recourse to the good offices of the archaic crane, they have soared upward with sufficient grace to form around the globe their sym-bolical group."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CENSOR CENSURED

JUST as the presence of a chaperon may be interpreted as a tacit reflection upon the young people under her charge, and the presence of a detective at a wedding may offend the guests who are viewing the gifts, so the British authors are offended by the presence of a censor who examines their plays to see if they are fit to produce. One considers it an imputation that would keep a sensitive author from writing any plays at all, another declares that all inspiration is destroyed when a writer has to bear in mind

as he writes that every word must be gone over by an unsympathetic hand. In short, the chaperon is informed that she is superfluous.

"The weight of evidence against the censorship of plays is increased at each meeting of the committee," reports the London *Daily News* at the end of the first week of hearings before the parliamentary committee appointed to report upon the value of that much-discussed institu-



MONUMENT TO THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION NOW BEING ERRECTED AT BERNE.



ATTACHING THE FLOATING SYMBOLICAL FIGURES TO THE BRONZE GLOBE.

tion. "It is now clear," continues *The News*, "that every distinguished man of letters of the day is opposed to it in its present form." On the other hand, the managers seem to prefer the present form of censorship, which passes upon a play in manuscript before any money has been spent on production, to the proposal that the various municipal or Police authorities should be the arbiters of its fate after production. Under the present arrangement the licensing of a play depends upon the arbitrary decision of one man—Mr. George Alexander Redford, of the Lord Chamberlain's office—and many who testified before the committee that they believed in some form of censorship for the drama admitted that the matter was too important and too delicate to be entrusted to any one person. An opinion widely held is summed up by the London correspondent of the *New York Dramatic Mirror*, who urges that the function of censorship "should be vested in a small body of experts of sundry kinds, and that there should be a right of appeal on the part of a censored author." On this point *The Westminster Gazette* (London) remarks:

"The question, then, is simply what kind of authority we shall have, and on this we do not wish to anticipate the judgment of the committee. We may, nevertheless, offer one or two provisional observations. The authors are apparently unanimous in disliking the present form of censorship. If they must have any censorship, they want some authority which, from their artistic and literary point of view, they may consider competent to judge them. It offends them to think that they are at the disposal of one man whose experience, as it happens, has been gained in business and not in literature or the drama. They want a uniform rule enforced by a tribunal on which writers and authors will be represented, not a haphazard veto which permits one man to steal a horse and will not allow another to look over the hedge. They want the judgment, if any, to be delivered on the play as presented, and not on the play in manuscript, and, if the judgment is unfavorable, they would like an appeal. It all sounds very reasonable, but we own we rather doubt whether, if more freedom is what they want, they will get it that way. . . . We ourselves are by no means sure whether most of them would not be found sighing for the Lord Chamberlain, if the solemn and competent literary authority which they invoke were really in existence and free to work its will on their plays. . . . When we think of the effect of academies on art, and the common complaint made about their deference to average popular taste, we are not quite sure that our dramatic authors will not find that they are flying from the frying-pan into the fire if they get the 'competent' literary and artistic tribunal which some of them so much desire."

"A man who has a big play in him will write it without reference to the censor, and the censor will not hurt him," asserts the *London Academy*, which adds: "The man with the little unpleasant play must take his medicine and purge his speeches." On the other hand, we have Mr. Cecil Raleigh's evidence that the Authors' Society desired "the total abolition of the censorship." Thomas Hardy testified by letter that "something or other—which probably is consciousness of the censor—appears to deter men of letters who have other channels for communicating with the public from writing for the stage." Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Maurice Hewlett, William Archer, George Bernard Shaw, Granville Barker, J. M. Barrie, Sir A. W. Pinero, and Henry James all helped in varying degree to pile up an indictment against the censorship. From Mr. James's vigorous testimony, which was in the form of a letter, we quote as follows:

"I do consider that the situation made by the English man of letters ambitious of writing for the stage has less dignity, thanks to the censor's arbitrary rights upon his work, than that of any other man of letters in Europe, and that this fact may well be or rather must be deterrent to men of any intellectual independence and self-respect. I think this circumstance represents accordingly an impoverishment of our theater; that it tends to deprive it of intellectual life, of the importance to which a free choice of subject and illustration directly ministers, and to confine it to the trivial and the puerile."

"It is difficult to express the depth of dismay and disgust with which an author of books in this country finds it impress upon him in passing into the province of the theater with the view of laboring there that he has to reckon anxiously with an obscure and irresponsible Mr. So-and-So who may by law peremptorily demand of him that he shall make his work square at vital points with Mr. So-and-So's personal and, intellectually and critically speaking, wholly unauthoritative preferences, prejudices, and ignorances, and that the less original, the less important, and the less interesting it is and the more vulgar and superficial and futile the more it is likely so to square."

"He thus encounters an arrogation of critical authority and the critical veto, with the power to enforce its decisions, that is without a parallel in any other civilized country and which has in this one the effect of relegating the theater to the position of a mean minor art and of condemning it to ignoble dependencies, poverties, and pusillanimities. We rub our eyes, we writers accustomed to freedom in all other walks, to think that the cause has still to be argued in England."

Mr. Barrie feels strongly that the present censorship "has very bad effects on the British drama." After reviewing the testimony of these men the *London Daily News* remarks:

"There are still some people, we believe, who regard the demand for the abolition of the censor as a demand for unlimited license on the stage. We would ask these moralists to weigh very carefully this consensus of opinion among authors. It is impossible even for the most ignorant to imagine that these gentlemen are all desirous of producing plays of a bad moral tendency."

Some idea of the scope and operation of the censorship in its present form may be gathered from the following colloquy between various members of the committee and Mr. Redford (who has been censor since 1895), as reported by the London correspondent of the *New York Sun*:

"When asked what his principle was in licensing plays he replied in a truly British way that he always followed precedent. He had served under the previous censor a good many years and so obtained an insight into the duties of the office. Times and ideas may change apparently, but the censor changeth never."

"Mr. Redford said he read a play with a view to detecting in it indecencies or passages offensive to religious sentiment or to the heads or sovereigns of other countries or personalities. During the fourteen years of his term of office about 7,000 plays had been submitted to him. He had refused only forty-three, and fourteen of these he had afterward reconsidered and licensed. He could not give an estimate of the number of those in which he had suggested modifications of scenes. In regard to Scriptural plays this testimony was given:

"Q. Scriptural plays I understand are regarded as ineligible for license? A. Yes. I do not even read them. I point out the fact that they are Scriptural and they go back to the person who submitted them."

"Q. What is the definition of a religious play? A. Anything avowedly adapted or taken from the Scriptures. . . ."

"Q. Upon what principle or precedent, Mr. Redford, did you refuse the play of 'Monna Vanna'? A. That play has been so extensively discussed it seems almost unnecessary to answer, but if you really wish it—"

"Q. I certainly would like to know the general principle. A. Upon the principle of the immorality of the plot. Of course I could go into the details, but it would be a long business; I could tell you the whole plot."

"Q. Is it not the fact that in that play the lady leaves the camp unharmed because the hero is represented as being very much in love with her? Is it not the fact that the whole idea of the play is that love is really not identical with, but the enemy to, lust? Do you call that immoral? A. I certainly call the play immoral from the point of view of an examiner of plays."

"Mr. Harcourt. 'The Devil' was not immoral from the same point of view. Was not one of the incidents there almost identical to that to which you were referring when you interrupted yourself? A. I should say there was not the smallest analogy. One piece is a literary work and the other a flamboyant piece of stage business."

"Mr. Harcourt. The literary work is censored and the flamboyant piece of business is passed."

Allen, James Lane. *The Bride of the Mistletoe.* Pp. 190. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

The story contained in this slender volume covers in time only forty hours and its characters are but two—man and wife. It is a tale of Christmas, but with emphasis upon the spirit of renunciation rather than that of joy and good-will. The old, old question comes up for discussion—whether or not woman is merely an incident in the life of man. "The Bride of the Mistletoe," having realized her greatest happiness on Christmas Eve, is called upon at the same festal season to offer up her supreme sacrifice. While the domestic tragedy is unfinished, there is promise of its completion in the two volumes that Mr. Allen announces are to follow within a year.

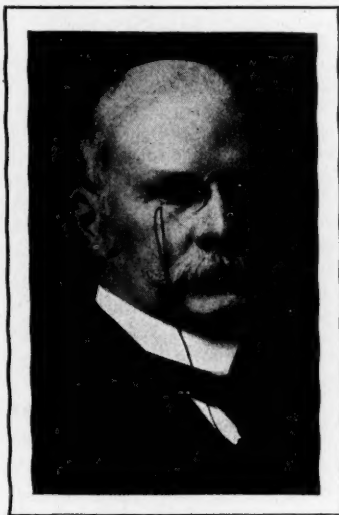
A profound love of nature and interpretation of its varying moods are evident in this as in every other book from the same pen. The tracing of the Christmas-tree and its accessories back to their primitive origin is beautifully done. In short, "The Bride of the Mistletoe" is a prose poem notwithstanding the somberness of its theme.

Carlyle, Alexander [editor]. *The Love-Letters of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh.* 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 400 and 448. New York: John Lane Co. \$8.00 net.

It was time for these letters to be published in full. It is true that Carlyle left behind him strict injunctions that they should never be printed. The correspondence which was maintained between himself and Jane Welsh previous to their marriage he held too sacred and too personal for the public eye. But the memory of the dead writer was treated much more cruelly by a partial and unfair carrying out of his wishes than if they had been utterly disregarded. Carlyle's literary executor, Mr. Froude, in his "Life" of Carlyle has used the letters in a quite reckless and unscrupulous manner; he has garbled and misquoted them so as to change altogether the character of the correspondence and to give a very false idea of the author of "Sartor Resartus." It is doubtful whether Carlyle's biographer ever read the letters in their entirety and the relations subsisting between Carlyle and Miss Welsh are miserably misconstrued by him. Mr. Froude indeed wrote his biography with a distinct, even if with an unconscious bias and the beautiful story of Carlyle's love is accordingly obscured, distorted, and even falsified in a manner which is utterly unworthy of a professional historian. Professor Charles Eliot Norton, one of the few men who had read all the letters in manuscript, pronounced the biography "a melancholy book," adding significantly, "Froude has manipulated his materials cunningly."

The present editor publishes the letters exactly as they were written. The book therefore furnishes ample material for either the vindication or reprobation of Mr. Froude's method. All the letters of this correspondence are here printed practically in full. They vindicate the reputation of Carlyle as a tender, loving, and sympathetic soul, and the bitter, cantankerous wretch whom Froude depicted with such rhetorical skill and historical inaccuracy will vanish from the public mind wherever this book

is read. The best rebuke of the Froudean method is contained in the advice given to Miss Welsh by her lover at an early stage in their acquaintance when he was directing her studies. It is a pity his biographer had not stumbled across this passage and

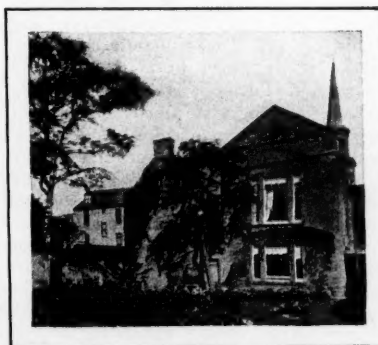


JAMES LANE ALLEN.

followed its teaching. Carlyle tells Jane Welsh what he would do in her place, in his struggle to attain "intellectual eminence."

"I would read and think and imagine; I would familiarize myself with whatever great or noble thing men have ever done or conceived since the commencement of civilization, . . . endeavoring all the while not only to recollect but to apply. . . . I would thus have before my mind a distinct and vivid conception of the *manière d'être* of all the great characters that have ever lived."

While Carlyle's letters occupy a large proportion of the space, those of Jane Welsh are perhaps the most sprightly and in some senses the most witty. Her criticism is daring and shows the keenness as well as the true femininity of her mind. In a letter dated May 20, 1824, we read:



THE BIRTHPLACE OF MRS. THOMAS CARLYLE
IN HADDINGTON, SCOTLAND

"And Byron is dead! I was told it all at once in a roomful of people. My God! if they had said that the sun or the moon had gone out of the heavens, it could not have struck me with the idea of a more awful and dreary blank in the creation than the words, 'Byron is dead!' I have felt quite cold

and dejected ever since: all my thoughts have been fearful and dismal. I wish you was come."

We sometimes feel in reading these letters as if we were intruding upon the sacred secrets of a singularly strong, sane, and sincere love, as existing between two remarkable persons. The letters are continued to the eve of marriage. They are not the imaginative messages which Richardson wrote nor the overstrained heroics of Ovid or Pope. They are the utterances of two actual persons and are quite unexampled in literature both on account of their penetrating passion and earnestness and the pathetic emotions which they evidence as existing between two creatures who possess the power and the opportunity of embalming their love in perfect literary form, alike unstrained in style, and unconscious of its haunting beauty. The note of Carlyle's letters is struck in the words:

"It would be little less than impious to renounce this heavenly feeling that unites us. Has not a kind Providence created us for one another? Have we not found each other? And might not both of us go round the planet seeking vainly for a heart we could love so well?"

Carpenter, George Rice. *Walt Whitman.* 12mo, pp. 175. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents net.

That the author of the "Leaves of Grass" should have his life written in the "Men of Letters" Series which includes Shakespeare, Browning, and Sir Thomas Browne is a remarkable testimony to the growth of his reputation. Opinions have always differed about Whitman's claims as a literary man. Carlyle savagely remarked, in a letter to a friend, that "Leaves of Grass" "wanted good morals," and added, "after you have looked into it, if you think, as you may, that it is only an auctioneer's inventory of a warehouse, you can light your pipe with it." Matthew Arnold of course thought the "eccentric and violent originality" of Whitman not such as "wise Americans" ought to approve of. But "Tennyson wrote him twice, in terms of paternal affection, as one monarch might address another," and Emerson remarks to the poet about his "Leaves of Grass": "I find it the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed. I am very happy in reading it, as great power makes us happy."

This is an excellent and notably precise life of Whitman. It is written in a scholarly and condensed style, and while Professor Carpenter (who died about the time his book was published) was quite a specialist on the subject, he spared the reader all superfluous eulogy, exposition, or criticism with regard to the personality and works of a man he loved and admired profoundly and intelligently.

Chalmers, W. P. *Deutsche Gedichte zum Auswendiglernen.* 16mo, pp. 127. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 40 cents net.

Chester, George Randolph. *The Making of Bobby Burnit, Being a Record of the Adventures of a Live American Young Man.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 416. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Colby, Frank Moore, Editor; Allen Leon Churchill, Associate Editor. *The New International Year Book for the year 1908.* Folio, pp. 776. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$5.

It is often more difficult to obtain accurate accounts of current and recent

events and of living persons than of things of the past, which have been weighed, sifted, and relegated to the books which contain the history of the past. The convenience, therefore, of a work which tells us the history of the world during the past year will at once be recognized by journalists and publicists of all classes. Year-books, however, have not always enjoyed a good name and sometimes have failed to give the information which the inquirer has to turn over files of old newspapers to obtain. The year-book editor has been accused of perfunctoriness and of keeping from the issues of a previous issue too much standing matter to allow of his work being thoroughly fresh and reliable. Such a charge can not be made against this admirable compilation. Professor Colby and his collaborators have done their work well and thoroughly. The history of politics in Europe is well summarized. The labor movement, the financial disturbances, and other social disturbances all over the world are clearly dealt with and illustrated by statistics. Naval progress and aeronautics receive ample treatment at the hands of specialists. Agriculture, anthropology, and ethnology, Canadian affairs, electrical engineering, and the progress of the world in all these departments are given ample space. Music, literature, and the drama are also handled from the same point of view. Few newspaper men or writers for the magazines on contemporary events and movements can feel their equipment complete without this useful, accurate, and copious book of reference at their elbow.

Davis, Foxcroft. *The Whirl. A Romance of Washington Society.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Day, Sarah J. *Mayflowers to Mistletoe. A Year with the Flower Folk.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Dunning, James Edmund. *The Master Builders.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Eaton, Walter Prichard, and Underhill, Elsie Morris. *The Runaway Place: A May Idyl of Manhattan.* 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Ellot, Charles W. *Education for Efficiency and The New Definition of the Cultivated Man.* 16mo, pp. 54. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents.

Finck, Henry T. *Grieg and His Music.* 8vo, pp. 317. New York: John Lane Co. \$2.50 net.

Scandinavia can only indirectly share the musical fame of Edvard Hagerup Grieg, altho he was born at Bergen, Norway, in 1843. In the troublous times which in Scotland followed the royalist rout at Culloden, Alexander Greig, a merchant of Aberdeen, took refuge in Norway, changing the spelling of his name so as to insure the proper pronunciation of it in that country. The young Scottish boy, his son, received a completely continental education and finished his studies at Leipsic in 1863. Returning to his home in the North, a home he had learned to love, he formed his particular taste, and was inspired to his particular style in music by a profound study of Norse Saga literature, folk-music, and the national airs of Scandinavia. After a visit to Rome he made Christianity his home for eight years and began the public performance of Norse music. His own compositions are of such a character as gained for him the name of the "Chopin of Northern music." He made a great sensation in Rome in 1870, and England and Germany were suc-

cessively the scenes of his triumph. The strangeness, earnestness, and originality of his composition and his execution as a pianist caused a London critic to say, "Grieg is certainly a picturesque personality, almost the only survivor of the old type of unworldly musician who shuns the crowd and thinks his thoughts in solitude." Of course, he was invited to America, but was little inclined to accept the call, and remarked in a letter to his biographer: "America I shall probably never visit, I can not endure the sea voyage, nor, perhaps, the climate."

Yet he once acceded to an invitation, but made impossible conditions to R. E. Johnston who offered him an engagement. Among the conditions were these: Thirty concerts within about three months at \$2,500 per concert. All expenses for three persons from Europe and back. The terms were "practically prohibitive," says Mr. Finck, and Grieg never crossed the ocean.

This is a fascinating biography—sympathetic and calling up the reader's sympathy. It abounds in personal incidents and personal letters which illustrate such sensibility and passionate genius as make the words of a critic sound true: "Grieg was a poet and has added another string to our lyre."

Finot, Jean. *The Philosophy of a Long Life.* 8vo, pp. 305. New York: John Lane & Co. \$2.50.

It may safely be asserted that never since the time of Plato, the philosopher, and of the Platonist Cleombrotus of Ambracia, who read over the Phædo and then killed himself to secure immortality, has the question of the "larger hope" been so much discussed as it is at present. Men are asking, Is there a hereafter? Science says no, but human instinct and revelation answer yes. The present work can scarcely be said to answer the inquiry. Mr. Finot is a scientific man and a subtle philosopher, and he seems to enjoy playing around his subject with quick and clever dialectic skill, without attempting to prove anything except the obvious. The work is a poem as much as a treatise, and when the author arrives at the main point he "finds no end in wandering mazes lost."

The first portion of the essay does not, however, deal with the hereafter. It is a disquisition on longevity, and the optimistic philosophy contained in it is eminently cheerful and in every way delightful. The mysteries of longevity are dwelt upon in a spirit in which mysticism is blended with science, and while the author furnishes us with "means for prolonging life," he tells us that one of the main means is the exercise of the will, for in the exercise of the will is to be found the cure of old age and the power of prolonging bodily existence to an almost indefinite period. At this point Mr. Finot's speculations seem to evaporate in the cloudland of imagination.

The second part of the book deals with the body when it has passed beyond the furthest limit of longevity. Science comes forth to tell us that the body is immortal, for even in the coffin processes in the changes undergone by the material are still advancing. This is Mr. Finot's religion of the grave. It will not be satisfying to the Christian believer, nor to those who

desire immortality, but it casts a phosphorescent light over the tomb which is bright and beautiful if not satisfying. Mr. Finot at any rate discourses eloquently, and attempts, if he can not rob death of its sting, at least to lighten some of the horror with which literature and art have for centuries invested it. The key to his whole theory of death will be best understood by reading his chapter concerning cremation. His utterly materialistic view of his subject is there plainly expounded with the clearness of science and in the language of a poet and a mystic, but most people will think that he is trifling with matters which are vital issues to each thinking individual, and the ordinary reader will not allow the brilliancy of his diction and dialectic to persuade him that he has not been disappointed.

Green, Olive. *How to Cook Vegetables.* 16mo, pp. 644. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason. *Adrift on an Ice-Pan.* Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 68. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

Hueffer, Ford Madox. *The "Half Moon." A Romance of the Old World and the New.* 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35.

Hughes, James L. *Teaching to Read.* 16mo, pp. 124. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 50 cents net.

Inner Shrine, The. Pp. 356. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

While "The Inner Shrine" has been running serially in *Harper's*, many and varied have been the speculations regarding the identity of the author. It is not to be wondered at that this anonymous novel has attracted wide attention. The dialog is clever and the story one to be enjoyed by all who care for a bright, briskly told narrative.

The scenes are laid in France and America, while the difference between the French and the American view-point regarding certain social questions is the underlying thought. Diane Evelith is a typical Parisienne, fond of life and gaiety and prone to playing with men's affections. She is foolish rather than bad. After her husband's death she turns to America, and the former careless coquet is suddenly transformed into a subdued, hard-working bread-winner. Her previous indiscretions become known, however, and judged by American standards, assume a serious aspect, especially as they are exaggerated by the falsehoods of the Marquis de Bienville, whose vanity has been wounded. One by one Diane's new friends judge her, including Derek Pruyn, the man she has learned to love, and she is condemned, unheard. The story goes to prove that circumstantial evidence is not to be relied upon. With rare forgiveness, Diane heaps coals of fire upon everybody's head and wins Derek's gratitude by saving his motherless daughter from a compromising position.

Bienville's tardy reparation for the wrong he has done clears the atmosphere, to everybody's relief. In this situation an interesting discussion is introduced regarding the definition of a man's honor. With the little marquis, it is not a moral lapse but the admission of the same. Diane's happiness is made complete by Derek's confession of love, "the one key that unlocks the inner shrine of all."

(Continued on page 352)

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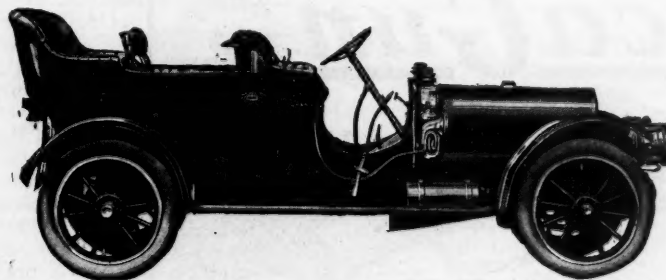
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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 350)

Jewett, John Howard. Friends of the Hunted. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 117. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. \$1.

Knight, E. F. The Awakening of Turkey: A History of the Turkish Revolution. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 355. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3 net.

Kuropatkin, General. The Russian Army and the Japanese War. Being Historical and Critical Comments on the Military Policy and Power of Russia and on the Campaign in the Far East. Translated by Capt. A. B. Lindsay. Edited by Major E. D. Swinton, D.S.O., R.E. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxviii+309, 348. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$7.50.

This is an important, albeit a somewhat heavy work. But the human and personal elements in it and the human interest attached to it claim the attention and enchain the mind of the reader. The general commanding the Russian forces in Manchuria can certainly say with Augustine, "*liberavi animam meam*." He has candidly stated what he thought to be the cause or causes of the Russo-Japanese struggle, and as Russian War Minister he was quite competent to deal with the question. The work must, however, be looked upon as more or less an *apologia* for his own conduct of the Asiatic campaign. The first volume relates to the general position and policy of Russia during the year 1900, when the general was head of the War Office. What seems to have become an idea which had sunk deeply into the mind of this officer was that the western frontier of Russia was her weak spot.

"Within the last fifty years," he writes, "the military resources of our neighbors have so increased and Germany and Austria, more especially, are so much better prepared to invade us, that our western frontier is now exposed to greater danger than it ever has been in the whole course of our history. Accordingly, the attention of the War Department in the first years of the present century should be confined to strengthening our position on that side and not diverted to aggressive enterprises elsewhere." It was accordingly for the sake of concentrating Russia's military forces on the western marches that he advocated making an agreement with England in respect to the maintenance of the *status quo* in India. "Absolutely convinced as I am," he wrote, "that the possession of India would in twenty years be a misfortune and an insupportable burden to Russia, I consider it both natural and right that we should establish an entente with Great Britain, so that in the case of any great rising in India we should be on the side of the British."

It will be further seen that General Kuropatkin did not then contemplate Russia's invasion of Manchuria as within the range of possibilities. When the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the war were in progress, it soon appeared that Russia did not know what an adversary she had to cope with.

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into extensive and complicated detail, the General sketches the reasons why the Russians were worsted in the struggle:

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Peace was made at the time when Russia had overcome her preliminary difficulties and completed her organization. The morale of the Japanese, he admits, was superior to that which prevailed in the Russian army. The former "were fighting for things they understood and considered vital." The Russians had come 6,000 miles to fight in a cause which they either did not clearly comprehend or positively disliked. Again and again, the author complains, were his campaign plans frustrated by counter-orders received from the bureaucracy at home. The recommendations he made for promotions and the conferring of orders on those he thought worthy were in like manner disregarded. In the second volume there is a dreary list of General Kuropatkin's charges against incompetent and inactive generals under his command. We are forced to the conclusion that he could have done more and better had he not been so grievously hampered.

Landsberg, Grace F. A B C of Philosophy. 16mo, pp. 147. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Law, Frederick Houk. Ad Miriam. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lee, Sidney. A Life of William Shakespeare. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 495. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.25 net.

Levi, Hedwig. Easy German Stories. 16mo, pp. 98. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 40 cents net.

Maartens, Maarten. Brothers All. More Stories of Dutch Peasant Life. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mallory, Herbert S. Tempered Steel. A Romance. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.

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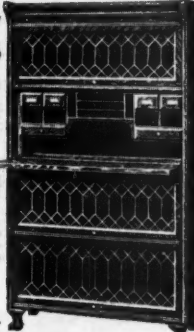
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Loosen the fetters that gail,
Back to the primal scheme.

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WOLF-HUNTING WITH ROOSEVELT

WHEN Captain Bill Macdonald of the Texas Rangers was summoned by Governor Lanham in April, 1905, and asked to accompany President Roosevelt on a wolf-hunt as chief guide and special bodyguard, he looked unhappy. "Governor," he said, "you know I'm a hell-roaring Democrat, and don't care much for Republican presidents in general and this one in particular. I'd rather you picked another man for the job."

But having been picked for the job, the fearless fighter of frontier outlaws was no man to back out. He found the President to be a man after his own heart, and the Ranger and the former Rough Rider were soon fast friends. There were about fifteen in the hunting party, including the hosts, "Tom" Waggoner and Burke Burnett, and John R. Abernethy of Oklahoma, later appointed United States marshal by the President. From the story as told by Albert Bigelow Paine in *Pearson's Magazine* (August) we quote as follows:

It was a pretty extensive camp, altogether. There were a hundred horses, and a "chuck" wagon—a regular "cow outfit"; a buggy for Burke Burnett and General Young; two hacks, one of which belonged to Chief Quannah, and other vehicles. The dogs consisted of a pack of forty greyhounds, some stag-hounds, and about a half-dozen long-eared deer- or fox-hounds, for special work.

The excitement and joy of the tents and blazing camp fires, and the howling of the wolves, made everybody eager for morning and an early start. So when supper was over and the guard set for the night, the great National Hunter and his friends and protectors lay down to rest, the camp fires still throwing a wide circle of light, on the fading edges

of which the coyotes gathered and, looking up, howled their anguish to the stars.

It was a little more than daylight, next morning—a bright, cool morning—when the hunting party was up and away. . . . The dogs to be used for the morning run mingled with the riders, the others being confined in the chuck wagon, in a large cage, to be kept fresh and used in the afternoon, when the first detachment should be run down. At the head of the party rode Tom Burnett and "Bony" Moore and behind these came President Roosevelt of the United States, and Captain Bill McDonald of Texas.

It was no trouble to find a wolf in that locality. One was soon started up, and the hounds were away, with the party of horsemen and Tom Burnett's buggy following, pell-mell, in a general helter-skelter for which the President set the pace. As the Ranger Captain saw the Chief Executive of the nation go careering over ditches and washouts and through prairie-dog cities his admiration grew literally by leaps and bounds. He wished, however, he hadn't promised the Governor to bring the President home intact. Bill McDonald was considered something of a rider, himself, but he was not entirely happy in this Tam-o'-Shanter performance. Still he stayed in the game.

"It looked mighty scary to me," he said afterward, "but I wouldn't quit. The others followed, but some of them would go slower." It was great excitement, great sport, and great fun—a wild race across the prairie—a final bringing of the wolf to bay, with the "worry" and "death" by the dogs, and general rejoicing by all.

But when the next wolf—or it may have been the third one—was cornered, there was a genuine exhibition. It was not killed by the dogs; it was taken alive, by one man. John Abernethy was that man, and he took that wolf with his hands. This was the manner of it. Whenever the dogs ran upon the wolf, the wolf would turn and snap savagely, and if those teeth of his happened to touch any part of the dog they left their mark, and sometimes that part of the dog remained with the wolf. This made the dogs careful—and shy.

But Abernethy was not careful—at least he was



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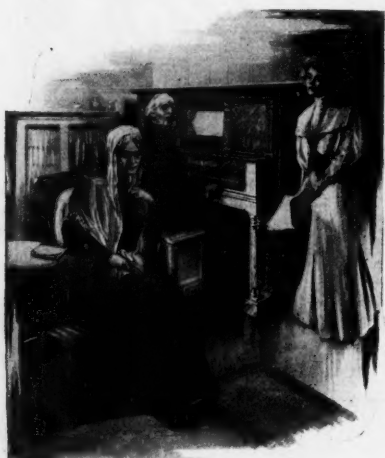
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not shy. He ran up close to that cornered wolf and fell upon him, and when the wolf snapt at him just as he had snapt at those dogs, Abernethy by a quick movement of his hand, caught the wolf by the lower jaw and held him fast, and in such a way, that jerk and writhe and twist as he might he could not get free. Then Abernethy, who was about thirty years old, and a muscular man, quick of movement and fearless, holding fast to the wolf's jaw, carried that wolf to his horse, mounted and rode away, still carrying his captive alive.

Well, of course, President Roosevelt admired that beyond any feature of the expedition. He had Abernethy do it again and again, and Abernethy never made a failure. Sometimes he tied the wolf's jaws together with a handkerchief; just held him and tied him in a deft, workmanlike way, and rode off with him hanging on his saddle. It looked easy enough, to see Abernethy seize the wolf, and presently a young fellow in the group of hunters decided that it was easy. But when he tried it, he only got a knife-like slit across his hand and abandoned the contract. Then the President wanted to try it, himself, as of course he would, but there are some things which even a President can not be permitted to attempt.

However, he was not to be kept altogether out of danger, and in the characteristic incident which follows, those who will, may, perhaps, find some allegorical significance.

As the party rode along—this was during a quiet recess between wolves—they came upon a big rattlesnake, about five feet in length, and thicker than a man's wrist, coiled up, on a prairie-dog hill. When the President saw it, he got down from his horse and taking his quirt (a small rawhide riding-whip about two feet long) he went up to the big rattler and struck him. The snake was coiled, and sprang, but Roosevelt stepped aside and quickly struck him again and again, then stamped his head into the earth. There were plenty of rattlesnakes around there, for the country was one great prairie-dog colony—a favorite abiding-place for rattlers—and when they came upon another, the President, like Abernethy, repeated his special performance. The others did not like it—it looked too risky; and that night when the President was not in the vicinity, Cecil Lyon and Captain McDonald quietly removed the quirt which had been left hanging on the presidential saddle, and said nothing of the matter at all. But the President was a good deal disturbed when he wanted to use the quirt, next day, and wondered and grumbled about it, until finally Captain Bill confest the fact and reason of its disappearance.

"We was afraid you'd get snake-bit, Mr. President," he said, "and we're having too much fun to have it stop by an accident like that."

Theodore Roosevelt saw the joke and laughed. Then he led them away on a race that if not as dangerous as coquetting with rattlesnakes was at least more boisterously exciting.

They got four or five wolves that first day and the next. Most of them were taken alive by Abernethy, and these they carried to camp and lariat out. It was a good start for a menagerie, and they added to it daily. . . .

Altogether that wolf-hunt was a great success. Seventeen wolves was the total capture in the four days of hunting, most of them taken alive and lariat out around the camp—a lively and musical collection that delighted all parties concerned, except possibly the wolves themselves. As for President Roosevelt, he enjoyed this vigorous isolated vacation continuously. . . .

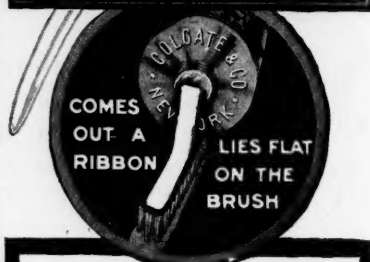
And when it was all over Theodore Roosevelt, in his enthusiasm, pronounced it all "Bully!" and repeated it, and said he had never had a better time in his life, which was probably a correct statement. And every man within sound of his voice was his friend forever from that moment, regardless of his politics, and no man of all there was a warmer admirer and friend than Captain Bill McDonald of Texas, who was a "hell-roaring" Democrat and hadn't wanted to go.

He did not accompany the President to Colorado, tho the arrangement would have just suited both sides. But after all, he was a Ranger, and there was other kind of game—game on which it is always open season—waiting to be brought home. He accompanied the President's party a distance on their journey; then he said:

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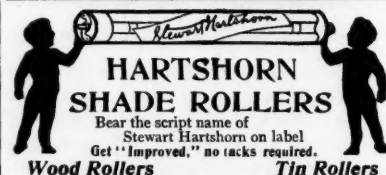


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"Well, Mr. President, I'm getting out of my jurisdiction. I guess I'll leave you, now."

"But, Captain, you are coming to see me in Washington, some day," said the President.

"I don't know, Mr. President. I don't know how to put on a plug hat and one of these spike-tail coats."

"Well, don't try. Come exactly as you are, and there are a few of those spike-tailed fellows around the capital that I'll let you take a shot at. Now, remember, you're coming—just as you are!"

A SOLDIER OF FRANCE

THE recent death of General Gaston Gallifet at the age of eighty leads the Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post to recall many incidents in the life of this dashing, romantic officer. He was simply a soldier, and a perfect type of that French soldier who is essentially the same whether in the days of Dumas's heroes, or of Napoleon's marshals, among "the pirouettes of the Old Régime" or under the stern patriotism of Republican discipline. Gallifet's last public service was as Minister of War under Waldeck-Rousseau during the Dreyfus troubles. He first won fame and the cross of honor as a sub-lieutenant in the Crimea. We read:

There were not enough battles for his surplus energy. When days were long and little doing before Sebastopol, he went through the enemy's lines by night and back before morning—on a gallant rendezvous, he explained. He represented down into our own generation that very French word for bravery disporting itself—*panache*—the light toss of the plumed head which Cyrano has used to puzzle foreign theater-goers.

Eager for active work, the pleasures of the brilliant Imperial Court palled on him, and he secured the command of a regiment of spahis in Algiers, where he astonished Arabs and Moors by his rare horsemanship and reckless bravery. Having been made captain at thirty, he asked to join the troops going to put Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. There, in one of his glorious cavalry charges, he received a wound which would have ended the career of any other, and which sent him back to France for treatment. After a long convalescence, and still somewhat crippled, Gallifet insisted on reentering the service and charged in Mexico and again in Africa, as well as before. The war with Prussia furnished the climax to his career. To quote:

It was at the battle of Sedan, September 1, 1870. He had been promoted general the day before, at the age of forty—the first and the last time in the history of the French army since the stirring days of the first Napoleon for such a promotion at such an age. Again and again during the morning and afternoon of the fatal day Gallifet with his devoted Africans led the cavalry charges. He was riding a dappled chestnut-colored horse, with a cherry silk white-striped sash around his waist—a sight for all his men to follow after. Before each charge he rode forward alone, tranquilly galloping along under the murderous fire, to study the ground and point of attack. Nothing could equal the impression of his cool courage on his troops. All efforts were vain, and the division to which he was attached was already decimated, when General Duerot rode up to him, calling:

"Once more, general, even if all is lost—for the honor of our army!"

Gallifet's reply was of the age when war and honor were still of the antique stamp:

"As many times as you will, general—as long as one of us is left!"

And the last charge was made straight up the hill, while the Prussian King—the aged William, who was henceforth free to become Emperor of United Germany—from his post of observation cried out with sincere admiration: "Die tapferige Kerle!" (Oh, the brave fellows.)



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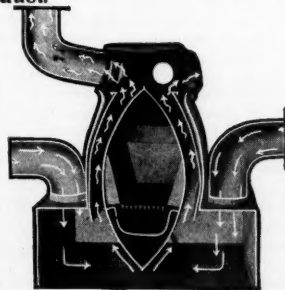
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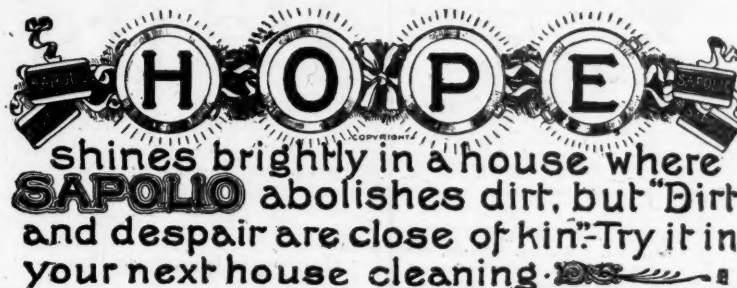


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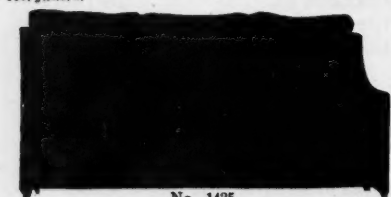
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A dozen officers survived to face the onrush of the German infantry, and, serried round Gallifet, lifted their sabers in salute, to a last "Vive l'Empereur." The German officers knocked up their men's rifles and saluted in return. There had been no greater exploit in French history; and Gallifet in defeat was the incarnation of his race, of France, and of her army.

Gallifet returned from captivity in time to take his place in what was left of the old army against new forces of disorganization embodied in the Paris Commune. As his troops advanced toward the revolted city, he went forward alone in front of his men, according to old habit. To those who remonstrated that a flying ball might easily leave his men without a leader, he answered as of old:

"I am too thin—the balls pass by me."

The wholesale fusillading of the Communists, as they retreated, still fighting, quarter by quarter, has always been cast up against Gallifet; and the civilian authorities who had snatched their posts from the wreckage of the empire, willingly allowed the new legend to grow up around him. He was a soldier, obeying the same imperious discipline which he exacted from others, and accustomed to face death in fighting. He was not likely to spare others taken with arms in their hands, which they were using against their country before the foreign enemy had even evacuated the conquered soil.

Gallifet went on his way, making no reply when his friends insisted that the legend should, at least, be reduced to the proportions of historic truth. He contented himself with saying dryly:

"Better be called an assassin on a large scale than a petty murderer!"

HOW BERESFORD STOLE THE AMERICAN EAGLE

WHEN former Governor McBride of Oregon went as United States Minister to the Court of King Kamehameha at Honolulu, he found no outward insignia designating the American consulate. He therefore had a national coat-of-arms cut from wood, gilded, and placed conspicuously over the door. An English man-of-war came into the harbor one day. Among a party of midshipmen who came ashore for a lark were Lord Gordon and the present Admiral Lord Beresford. They saw the gilded eagle and decided to add it to their collection of bric-a-brac. The story of what followed is told in an article in the New York Evening Post. We read:

They selected a time when the minister was away and the office closed presumably at night, and took down the coat-of-arms, hired a native vehicle to carry it down to the dock, and actually succeeded in getting it aboard without any of the ranking officers knowing anything about it.

The next morning when the minister came down to the office his assistant said:

"Mr. Minister, your bird's taken flight."

"What do you mean?" asked his excellency.

"Your coat-of-arms is gone," replied the aide.

"Gone where? Flown off?"

"Not exactly," said the other. "It's just disappeared."

The minister walked out into the street and looked up. The coat-of-arms, which was five or six feet

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across, was "noticeable by its absence"; it had taken wings and flown away. Exactly what the minister said has not been chronicled.

It so happened that Beresford had given the carriage-driver an extra fare for his trouble. Some one quickly reported to the minister, who at once made a demand upon the captain of the frigate for its return. The captain, who was innocent, denied that the thing was aboardship. The minister sent his evidence to the captain, reiterating his demand, and demanding an apology for the insult.

The captain now began an investigation, and the culprits owned up and took the coat-of-arms on deck, when it was promptly sent ashore and returned to the office of the minister. McBride, who was there, refused to receive it.

"Tell the captain of your frigate that I desire that the men who took it down bring it back, place it where they found it, and apologize."

Back to the ship went the men with the coat-of-arms and reported. The captain ordered the young men to go ashore, take the coat-of-arms to the consulate, replace it as they found it, and apologize to the minister.

It was doubtless a bitter pill, and the young midshipmen had to stand the badinage of their comrades. The two went ashore, ready to comply, and took the coat-of-arms to the consulate. The American minister had not put himself out to keep the matter quiet, and as a fact the public was well posted, and the consulate was surrounded by a crowd of Americans, natives and others, all laughing at the predicament of the young midshipmen.

The minister had a strong sense of humor, and determined to get all there was in it. He preserved his dignity as best he could as he received the young men and listened to their apologies. The midshipmen then took the coat-of-arms from the hack, and, amid the cheers of the crowd, climbed to the front of the building and placed it in position; then hurried down, followed by laughter and cheers.

A TALK WITH THE "POOR MAN'S POPE"

PIUS X. prides himself on being a man of the people. His affability, simplicity, and accessibility contrast sharply with his predecessor's insistence on all the strict and complicated forms of etiquette so long observed by the Holy See. In an article in *McClure's Magazine* (August), Mr. René Lara speaks of His Holiness as a "very noble, very upright, very candid mind," as an idealist, an essential peace-maker thrown into one of the most serious struggles sustained by Catholicism since the French Revolution. Having secured an audience for himself and his wife with but little difficulty, Mr. Lara talked quite freely with the Pope, even venturing to discuss some important political problems. Of the impression made by the personality of Pius X., he says:

I pass around the screen, and see His Holiness Pius X. standing erect in the imposing purity of his white cassock. His strongly marked features are plainly defined in the broad light. The stature is powerful, the shoulders broad, the chin masterful, the mouth singularly expressive; but the gentleness of the glance, the crystal clearness of the kindly eyes soften the haughty outline. A plentiful crown of ash-colored hair encircles the little white silk skull-cap which the Sovereign Pontiff wears thrust on the back of his head; his plump and energetic hands are beautifully shaped; his voice is grave, loud, and distinct.

Formerly the etiquette was that whoso had the honor of being admitted to an audience of the Pope should make three genuflections as he entered: the first on the threshold, the second a little farther, the third at the feet of the Pope, whose slipper, moreover, he was obliged to kiss. Leo XIII. made only the rarest exceptions to this rule; Pius X. has abolished it. He does not wish you to talk to him on your knees, and, when you still make a slight genuflection on entering and leaving, he hastens to raise you up; and his friendly simplicity—I was almost saying his cordiality—at once puts you at your ease.



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The Literary Digest



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Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

With a simple gesture he invited my wife and me to take seats on either side of him. He himself sat down in a wide arm-chair in front of his desk, and, while speaking, with one hand he alternately took up and laid down the gold penholder beside his inkstand and with the other played with the gold chain that hung from his neck and supported a pectoral cross in emeralds—a present from the Emperor William to Leo XIII. on his jubilee.

After speaking of politics the Pope and his visitor talked of Italy and its beauties, then of the old days when the Venetian gondoliers called their beloved kindly bishop, "il nostro si'or Beppo." Those were the happiest hours of his life. Quoting again:

Summoned to the conclave at Rome, when he left Venice, one blazing morning in July, greeted by the prophetic cry of "Long Live the Pope!" he did not for a moment doubt that he should return.

"So little did I think that I should never see Venice again," he says, with a smile, "that I took a *biglietto d'andata e ritorno*."

He long kept this return ticket. Wealthy collectors strove by every means in their power to become its purchaser; he invariably refused them. Last year the King of Greece, in the course of a visit which he paid to the Pope, expressed a keen desire to possess this little piece of cardboard which has become for all time historical; and the Pope gave it to him.

But there is one humble relic with which nothing will ever induce him to part. This relic is his watch—a little cheap nickel watch.

"It marked the minutes of my mother's death-struggles," he says, "and the hour of my definite separation from the outer world, from space and liberty. It has marked all the sad, all the joyous, all the solemn moments of my life. What jewel could be more precious to me?"

He carries it fastened to a white silk cord, in the broad sash that he wears round his waist; and he does not hesitate to offend against the etiquette that hitherto has obliged the Pope, when he has wished to know the time, to apply to one of his prelates-in-waiting.

Others were waiting for the honor of a presentation, and the interview soon came to a close as follows:

Pius X. rose from his chair, signed to us to stay where we were, and walked down the length of the library. Coming to a writing-desk which stood in a dark corner of the room, he took a little key, stooped down to the floor, opened a drawer, fumbled in it for a second or two, and at last returned to us, holding in his hand a red case stamped with his arms.

"This," he explained, giving the case to my wife, "is a small keepsake which the Pope sends to your little daughter. It is a medal of the Madonna; I have blessed it; I hope that it will always bring her happiness."

After this kind thought, this charming act, our audience came to an end. The pastoral hand adorned with the shining emerald of the Supreme Pontiffs, was raised with a grave and spacious gesture to bless us. For the last time, those clear eyes, those expressive and limpid eyes, whose penetrating brightness appeared about to fathom the most sacred depths of our souls, enveloped us in their living light. Then, suddenly, the curtain dropt . . . the vision had disappeared.

WHEN LINCOLN WOULDN'T FIRE AT DAVIS

A STORY of Lincoln's refusal to fire at a target representing Jefferson Davis is told by an eye-witness, a survivor of a volunteer company known as the Berdan Sharpshooters. In '61, when the company was stationed at Alexandria, just before

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

going to the front, the President was in the habit of coming over with Secretary Stanton to watch target practise. He often fired a few rounds himself and proved to be an excellent shot. On one occasion, says the narrator, in the *Atlanta Georgian*, the following incident occurred:

Our range instructor had prepared what he considered a clever little surprise for the President when he should next try his skill on the targets. It was in the shape of a special target, painted to represent a man in civilian's attire and labeled in big, plain letters, "Jeff Davis." This target was to be run up when the President's time came to fire.

I shall never forget what followed. I was on the firing-line that afternoon when Mr. Lincoln stepped up, selected his rifle, and, smiling a little as he examined it, indicated his readiness to fire.

Then, with the rifle half raised, he looked full at the target for the first time.

"We want to see you take a crack at that, Mr. President," said the instructor.

Mr. Lincoln lowered his rifle and turned from the target to the instructor. I was only seventeen years old then—a mere boy—but the look on his face made an impression on me that the passing of half a century has left untouched.

He didn't say a word. He simply looked at the instructor with an expression full of surprise, of disappointment, and, more than all else, of sorrow. Then he laid the rifle down, slowly and gently, and went a little way off from the group, walking up and down by himself, with folded arms and bowed head, for maybe twenty minutes.

After a time he came back and fired several shots at the regular target—that unlucky new one had vanished in double-quick time, I can tell you—but he was unusually silent and soon went away. I couldn't get the incident off my mind for several days, and I have never forgotten it.

WALTER WELLMAN TRIES AGAIN

WALTER WELLMAN'S latest failure to reach the north pole through the air has evoked considerable ridicule from some newspapers, which take his attempt as a mere joke, or at least a clever advertising scheme. He has been congratulated on having broken down so near his base of supplies, and intimations have been made that this outcome was about what the explorer expected and desired. Nevertheless, Mr. Wellman announces his determination to try again, and the *New York Tribune* takes his efforts seriously, saying that "the method adopted by Mr. Wellman is one of great promise," and he "will undoubtedly profit by this year's experience in more ways than one." Among the encouraging features of this attempt *The Tribune* notes that:

The *America* made a longer flight this time than it did two years ago. It demonstrated its ability to maneuver with ease, so handsomely did it answer its helm, and when a return to the starting-point was made necessary by the loss of a guide rope it gave evidence of the power of its engines by bucking vigorously against a strong southwesterly breeze. Not a life was lost, not a man was injured, and all the instruments and records of the expedition were saved. Indeed, its leader afterward asserted that the transfer of his crew and apparatus to a ship was a needless piece of caution.

The *Philadelphia Record* calls attention to the fact that the one feature of the air-ship invented by Wellman himself "is a colossal bologna sausage which he uses as a guide rope," and adds:

It is a leather tube of great length which is stuffed with provisions and protected from abrasion against the surface of the earth with steel scales. After Wellman had sailed forty miles and was in imminent danger of being carried to the pole this sausage broke off. Instantly the air-ship shot up into the sky. It was brought down and steered to a point where a tow line could be dropped to the *Fram*.

The *Knoxville Sentinel* tells the story of the brief flight as follows:

The start was made successfully. After trying two straits leading to the open sea and finding the currents

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A REAL GRAND PIANO is a musical instrument of orchestral character, *Not a Mere Shape*, that can be reduced to any size. The desire of so many to have a grand piano has induced most makers to produce tiny "grands"—so little that they serve only to accent the value of the upright. The size of these pianos is a concession to convenience and fashion—a fad—that does not consider musical effect. When a piano is less than 5 feet 10 inches in length it ceases to be a grand piano. It is an arrested development. It is only a pretty piece of furniture.

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Send **Thirty Cents** in stamps, for 11 x 14 photograph or make it **Fifty Cents** and we will include an assortment of Spinks Billiard Chalk and Self Sticker Cue Tips postpaid.

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too strong for him, Wellman steered over a pass in the mountains and soon found himself and his companions going straight towards the pole in a fair wind. The trouble came with that part of the mechanism which was the devising of Mr. Wellman and which was his dependence for comparative safety. His trailing guide-rope with its stores of provisions parted near the air-ship and the great craft, robbed of its make-weight, shot upwards a mile into the clouds. Now there is no use in passing over the pole a mile or more in the air and it is more hazardous in the upper air currents than near the surface of the earth. Mr. Wellman therefore decided, after a consultation with his companions, to let out enough gas to bring the balloon close to the ground again. Crew and air-ship were brought in successfully by the steamer *Fram*, and the adventure ended. That it ended without loss of life may perhaps be set down to kind Providence. That it will discourage other attempts, by Wellman or others, to reach the pole from the air is not to be expected. The balloon behaved very well for a dirigible of the old style.

The comment of the *Hartford Courant* on Wellman's attempt is:

So Walter Wellman's balloon is done for for the present season and the north pole is still unattained. It looks at this distance as if Wellman had lost his balloon, saved his life, and secured a heap of advertising worth more than the balloon cost.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Strenuous Life.—Two men whose offices were on the second floor were on the first floor waiting for an elevator.

"You're not looking extra well, Lonsdel," remarked the lawyer.

"No, Rangle," replied the real estate man. "Think I'll join an athletic club. I need the exercise."

"Me, too."

Still they waited for the elevator.—*Kansas City Times*.

Real Work.—MRS. BACON—"I understand your husband is at work on a new poem."

MRS. EGBERT—"He is. He's trying to get some magazine to accept it."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

To the Point.—"Will it hurt?" asked the precise person, as he sat down in the big chair.

"Don't you know that I advertise myself as the painless dentist?"

"Yes. But what I want to know is whether you can guarantee me as a painless patient?"—*Washington Star*.

In Narrow Quarters.—For many years old Colonel Lee resided in Ninth Street, New York, near the Hotel St. Denis. He is still remembered by hundreds of New Yorkers for his bright manner and happy, apt remarks.

When the project for erecting an equestrian statue to General Washington in Union Square was proposed, Colonel Lee was intrusted with one of the subscription papers for circulation. Shortly after receiving it he approached a well-known citizen and asked for a subscription. But the citizen declined to subscribe, stating in a rather pompous manner:

"I do not consider, sir, that there is any necessity for a monument to Mr. Washington. His fame is undying; it is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Is he enshrined in your heart?" softly inquired the colonel.

"He is, sir."

"Well, all I have to say," retorted Colonel Lee, "is that he is in a tight place."—*New York Sun*.

A Tale of a Wag.—A sentry while on duty was bitten by a valuable retriever, and drove his bayonet into the dog. Its owner sued him in the County Court for its value, and the evidence given showed that the soldier had not been badly bitten after all. "Why did you not knock the dog with the butt end of your rifle?" asked the judge. The court rocked with laughter when the sentry replied, "Why didn't he bite me with his tail?"—*London Daily News*.

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Cave Dwellers.—"Bet you ain't got nuthin' like our subway," boasted the New Yorker.

"In my section," retorted the visitor from the cyclone belt, "we have individual subways."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

And He Passed.—"Good-night," said Staylate. "I've enjoyed myself immensely. Now, next Sunday night I—er—expect to pass your house, and"—
"That will be nice. Good night!" And she shut the door.—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

Left Over.—Barbara, aged four, had always been allowed to make small cakes out of the scraps of dough left from the morning's baking, so one morning after being sent to gather the eggs, she came running in with a very tiny one and exclaimed, "Oh, mama! see this little egg, it must be that's all the dough the hen had left."—*Delineator*.

Perhaps.—A traveler in Tennessee came across an aged negro seated in front of his cabin door basking in the sunshine.

"He could have walked right on the stage for an Uncle Tom part without a line of make-up," says the traveler. "He must have been eighty years of age."

"Good morning, uncle," said the stranger.

"Mornin', sah! Mornin'," said the aged one. Then he added, "Be you the gentleman over yonder from New York?"

Being told that such was the case, the old darky said, "Do you mind telling me something that has been botherin' my old haid? I have got a grandson—he runs on the Pullman cyars—and he done tells me that up thar in New York you all burn up youah folks when they die. He is a powerful liar, and I don't believe him."

"Yes," replied the other, "that is the truth in some cases. We call it cremation."

"Well, you suttlenly surprize me," said the negro, and then he paused as if in deep reflection. Finally he said, "You-all know I am a Baptist. I believe in the resurrection and the life everlastin' and the comin' of the Angel Gabriel and the blowin' of that great horn, and Lawdy me, how am they evah goin' to find them folks on that great mawmin'?"

It was too great a task for an off-hand answer, and the suggestion was made that the aged one consult his minister. Again the negro fell into a brown study, and then he raised his head and his eyes twinkled merrily, and he said in a soft voice:

"Meanin' no offense, sah, but from what Ah have heard about New York, I kinder calcilate they is a lot of them New York people that doan' wanten be found on that mornin'."—*Cosmopolitan*.

A Well-bent Twig.—A little six-year old whose parents were of the Calvinistic faith was very much surprized on hearing that Jesus was a Jew. "I don't see how that could be," she retorted, "when God, His Father, was a Presbyterian."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Family Skeleton.—TEACHER—"What is your father's occupation?"

LITTLE BOY—"I can't tell you."

TEACHER—"But you must."

LITTLE BOY—"My father doesn't want me to tell."

TEACHER—"I insist on your telling me. I have to know."

LITTLE BOY (tearfully)—"He's—he's the fat lady at the dime museum."—*Youths' Companion*.

The Proper Equipment.—A Methodist bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman, out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:

"Ketchin' many, pard?"

The bishop, straightening himself to his full height, replied, "Brother, I am a fisher of men."

"You've got the right kind o' bait, all right," was the fisherman's rejoinder.—*Success Magazine*.

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Bringing Them Up.—"Air-ships are just in their infancy."

"Yes, and they're mighty hard to raise."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Have To Be Asked.—"He couldn't even propose to a woman—he's too bashful."

"Nonsense! He's married."

"Yes, but he married a widow."—Cleveland Leader.

From Kansas.—This is the tallest corn story of the season and is being told among the traveling men over the State. It is said to have been in a letter written home by an Eastern visitor: "Most of the Kansas streets are paved, grains of corn being used for cobblestones, while the cobs are hollowed out for sewer pipe. The husk, when taken off whole and stood on end, makes a nice tent for the children to play in. It sounds queer to hear the feed man tell the driver to take a dozen grains of horse feed over to Jackson's livery stable. If it were not for soft, deep soil here I don't see how they would ever harvest the corn, as the stalks would grow up as high in the air as a Methodist church steeple. However, when the ears get too heavy their weight presses the stalk down in the ground on an average of ninety-two feet; and this brings the ear near enough to the ground to be chopped off with an ax."—Kansas City Journal.

Woman's Way.—"I'm going to marry Dick."

"Why, you told me you weren't in love with him."

"I'm not, but I've just heard that a girl I hate is."

—Cleveland Leader.

The Old, Old Story.—"Don't chide me for carrying a revolver. This little gun saved my life once."

"How exciting! Tell me about it."

"I was starving and I pawned it."—Cleveland Leader.

Golden Silence.—TOM—"Say, did you ever kiss a girl in a quiet spot?"

JACK—"Yes, but the spot was only quiet while I was kissing it."—Boston Transcript.

The Summer Household.—ETHEL—"Let's play house."

TOMMY—"All right; I'll be pa and you can be ma away in the country."—Harper's Bazar.

Wise Old Boy.—MRS. KICKER—"If you are going to another one of those banquets, I don't suppose you will know the number of the house when you get back."

MR. KICKER—"Oh, yes, I will; I unscrewed it from the door and am taking it with me."—Kansas City Journal.

Circumstances Alter Cases.—A—"Where are you off to in such a hurry?"

B—"To Isaacs the banker—owe him a visit. Won't you come, too?"

A—"No, thank you. I also owe him something."

—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Political Repartee.—"The motto of our party is 'Turn the rascals out!'"

"Well, I guess your party has turned out more rascals than any other."—Cleveland Leader.

Well Answered.—LITTLE WILLIE—"Say, pa, what is a hypocrite?"

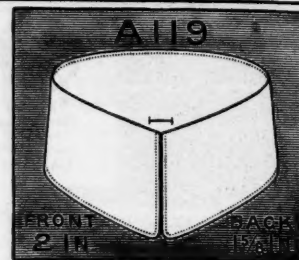
PA—"A hypocrite, my son, is a man who publicly thanks Providence for his success, then gets mad every time anybody insinuates that he isn't mainly responsible for it himself."—Tit-Bits.

A Slight Jolt.—SAPLEIGH—"I'm—aw—beastly fond of—aw—following the hounds, doncher know?"

MISS CAYENNE—"I inferred as much from what papa said."

SAPLEIGH—"Weally? And what did youah—er—fawthah say?"

MISS CAYENNE—"Oh, he said you seemed to be going to the dogs."—Chicago News.



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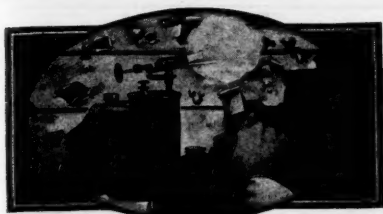
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In the Wrong Shop.—LADY—"I would like you to paint my portrait with my hat on."

PAINTER.—"Good gracious, Madam, you'll have to go to a landscape-painter for that."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Mildred the Wise.—MR. PHAN (roaring from the top of the stairs).—"Mildred! What is that young man doing down there so late?"

MILDRED (sweetly).—"He's just dopping out how the teams will finish for the pennant."

MR. PHAN (mollified).—"All right. Tell him to take his time, not overlooking past performances and the possibility of a slump, and when he gets done he can compare with my list behind the clock on the book-case."—*Puck.*

He Helped.—The brakeman was a novice, and on his first run here there was a very steep grade mount. The engineer always had more or less trouble to get up this grade, but this time he came near sticking. He almost lost his head. Eventually, however, he reached the top.

At the station that crossed the top, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said, with a sigh of relief:

"I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up there, didn't we?"

"We certainly did," said the new brakeman, "and if I hadn't put the brake on we'd have slipped back."—*Washington Star.*

Effective.—"The climax to his wooing was very romantic. He proposed to her on the verge of a mountain gorge."

"What did she do?"

"She threw him over."—*Baltimore American.*

No Use.—"This popular fiction is all rot. In real life the girl's father seldom objects to the man of her choice."

"You're wrong there. He often objects, but he's usually too wise to say anything."—*Kansas City Journal.*

In Good Training.—"Fust time you've ever milked a cow, is it?" said Uncle Josh to his visiting nephew. "Well, y' do it a durn sight better'n most city fellers do."

"It seems to come natural somehow," said the youth, flushing with pleasure. "I've had a good deal of practice with a fountain pen."—*Seattle Week-End.*

Up to his Ears.—"What is the matter?"

"I have suddenly become deaf in my right ear."

"Perhaps it's a watermelon-seed."—*Houston Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 21.—After an accident in which no one was injured, Walter Wellman's balloon is towed back to Spitzbergen, thus putting an end to his attempt to reach the pole this year.

August 22.—Fire in Monterey, Mexico, destroys property worth \$1,500,000.

It is reported from La Paz that Bolivia and Peru have agreed to submit their boundary dispute to new arbitrators.

Domestic

August 21.—President Taft issues orders to the Secretary of War to reduce the army by 10 per cent. to a force of eighty thousand men.

August 23.—A letter is published in which Speaker Cannon is severely criticized by Representative Fowler of New Jersey.

District Attorney Jerome of New York City announces his intention of seeking a reelection.

August 24.—The United States Circuit Court at Chicago permanently enjoins the Interstate Commerce Commission from fixing railroad rates except in specific cases.

The Federal Government orders an investigation of the strike of employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKee's Rocks, Pa., accusations of peonage having been made against officials of the company.

E. H. Harriman returns from Europe.

August 26.—The Pure Food Convention at Denver adopt resolutions declaring that benzoate of soda is not harmful when used as a preservative.

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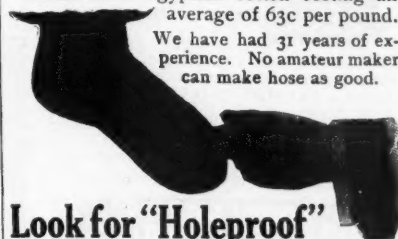
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Holeproof Sox (extra light weight).—6 pairs, \$2.00. Made entirely of Sea Island Cotton.

Holeproof Lustré Sox.—6 pairs, \$3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, flesh color and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

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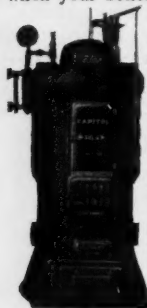
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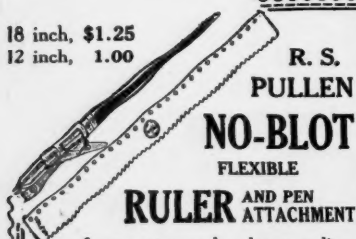
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.

"J. F. P.," Valley City, N. D.—"The Merchant of Venice," by William Shakespeare, is described as a comedy in which a Jew, named Shylock, "in merry sport" lent money on certain conditions in lieu of interest. As the conditions were practically impossible of fulfilment the Jew was nonsuited and fined.

"J. T. H.," Lincoln, Ill.—The "diplodocus" (pronounced di-plod'o-kus) is a gigantic fossil reptile which was found in the rocks of the Jurassic period in western North America. It was twelve feet high and about sixty feet long. It has been estimated that this creature when alive weighed about twenty tons.

"J. M. W.," Lake Cormorant, Miss.—The correct word is "motor-cycle," which is pronounced mō'tor-sai'cl (the second "o" as in "atom," and "ai" as in "aisle").

"D. J. S.," New York City.—The word "mischievous" has two recognized pronunciations. The STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers mis'chi-vus, pronouncing the "i" in the second syllable as "i" in "it"; mis'che-vus, in which "che" has the sound of "tshe," is an alternative pronunciation. The word is never correctly accented on the second syllable.

"J. R. M.," Leominster, Mass.—"Geisha" is pronounced gē-shā ("e" as in "they"; "a" as in "arm"); its number is singular and it means a dancing girl, specifically of Japan.

"J. F. McK.," Bolivar, Miss.—The plural is "deeds of trust."

"M. F. W.," Moffett, Va.—Your sentence should read "Our new possessions make an understanding of these languages imperative, and the books will fill a long-felt want."

"L. C. H.," Denver, Col.—The predicate substantive, after an attributive verb, is put in the same case as the subject before it; as "I took it to be him" or "I knew it to be her."

"B. J. S.," Chihuahua, Mex.—"My promise to write you has not been fulfilled because of . . ." is correct, whereas "my promise . . . has been deferred from fulfilment" is not good English.

"C. F. M.," 10 E. Ninth Street, City.—The word "the" used in the sense you mention would tend to strengthen the word "College." It is the more pretentious form of the two.

"H. E. P.," Salamanca, N. J.—"Which," as used here, is an interrogative pronoun and taking into consideration that the word "person" is understood in the sentence you submit, the construction is correct—"When the lion and the lamb shall lie down together the lover and his lass will have no quarrel as to which spoke first."

"J. W. E.," Lake Erie, O.—The construction of the sentence you submit is awkward. It may be improved by rendering it "A considerable amount of money having been spent in making improvements, this resort has been made second to none." In the parenthetical clause "combined with the every effort of the management" the article printed in italics is redundant. This clause as it stands is indefinite inasmuch as it does not specify the direction or purpose of the efforts made.

"W. K.," New York City.—To render the sentence you submit correctly, one should say, "There are three words in the English language which are pronounced 'to.'"

"W. H. C.," Cincinnati, O.—"I am glad to know you" is a colloquial formula for "I am glad to make your acquaintance." The word "know" in the sense of acquaintanceship is defined as "to be thoroughly acquainted with" and one can not be said to be glad to be thoroughly acquainted with a person one meets for the first time. The second form cited ("I am pleased to meet you") is preferable and means "It affords me pleasure to meet you."

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